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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
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The Bombay Gazette.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th July	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnighty, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route.*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 9*th June*, 1906.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
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MAY 15th, 10TH.

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	June 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	1400	" 20	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 21	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

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Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

9*th July*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Debarbieri	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
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Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
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Saigon.
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

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Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BATAVIA.
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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KOBE.
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LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

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	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS " ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS " ...	5	8
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HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

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ARE now SUPPLYING most of the Principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc., in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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PHILLIPS & Co. have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the Latest Machinery and Appliances for the proper turning out of

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☞ A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. ☜

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NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS,	from 12 till 3	Re. 1
DINNERS,	from 6 till 9	Rs 2

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TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.

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EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

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F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 6

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 25 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at the junction of Khetwady Main Road and Khetwady Eleventh Lane in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay together with the messuage tenement and bungalow standing thereon containing by admeasurement 663 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2325—3080,2330,2401, New No. A—9381, Old Survey Nos: 825,827,823,824, New Survey No. 2—8493 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 1878, 1878, 1879, Street Nos: 139,141 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by Khetwady 11th lane and on or towards the West by the property of Nusserwanji Heerji Karani.—Dated this 7th day of July 1906.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that GAUROO-BAI, the elder widow and administratrix of the property and credits of LUCKMA JAMA of Bombay fisher-woman Inhabitant has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within eight days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty ground situate at Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and bounded as follows :—On or towards the West by the ground of Hoshangji Hormasjee Kharas, on or towards the East partly by the ground of Ranchoddas Bhatia and partly by the ground of N. S. De Salvador, on or towards the North partly by the ground of Hoshangji Hormasjee Kharas and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the South partly by the ground of the Church of N. S. De Salvador, and partly by the ground of Mathew Barracko and partly by the ground of Balkrishna Dwarkajee and which piece of land contains 4522 Square Yards or thereabouts and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 117, 140, 142, 144, 166, 167, 174, 308, 316, and 333, New Nos. 12003 and New Survey No. 1/2965 and assessed by the Municipality along with other property under Ward No. 3040 and 3041, Street Nos. 505 and 506 Street Mahim Agar.—Dated at Bombay this 7 day of July 1906.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SOONDRABAI wife of DINANATH GOPAL, BAI KRISHNABAI wife of PANDHARINATH PURSHOTUM both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants and BAI CHAMPUBAI wife of VITHALRAO GUNGAJIRAO Powar, Hindu Inhabitant of Dewas in H. H. The Powar's Territories and Bai Gangoobai wife of Bapoo Saheb Sitaram Patanker, Hindu Inhabitant of Gowalior Camp, have contracted to SELL the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being a portion of the oart called or known by the name of Moty Churney together with the messuages tenements bungalows or houses standing thereon situate on the Western side of the Girgaum or Pallow or Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4736 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the said Girgaum Road and partly by the property of the late Narayen Jiwanji, on the West by the Christian burial ground on the North by the Oart or ground now or lately belonging to Luxuman Harischandraji and on the South partly by the oart or ground now or lately belonging to Nanabhoy Nowroji Sett, partly by the properties now or lately belonging to Narayen Jiwanji, Prabhoo Seminary and Bhai Ramchandra and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 45 and 45, New No. 304 and 307, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 1/8112 and 4/8112 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4033 and 4035 and 4036 and 4037 and 4038 and 4039 and 4042 and Street Nos. 3 and 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 and 12, Bhai Jiwanji Lane and Ward Nos. 2231 and 2233 and Street No. 422 Girgaum Road.—Dated this 7th day of July 1906.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS :

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES :
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,— Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

FOR MOFUSSIL.—Fresh Fish, Ice, Fruits, Provision Stores, &c., supplied at Moderate Charges. Orders promptly executed. Apply PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY, Boyd's Ice Contractor, Mody Bay, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—THREE MALTESE POODLES and one PURE WHITE MALTESE POMERANIAN, about 6 months old. Apply SHED MANAGER, C. Shed, Prince's Dock.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3 ; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

WANTED Up Country a poor Respectable Eurasian person to look after two Children and make herself general useful. Apply No. 50 care of "Bombay Gazette."

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care of this Office.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphins-tone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUP-PLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices*. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our *special offer*, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half prices*. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following : Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 Gold hunting watch by James McCabe.

The property of the late Major Chapman R. E. :—Gladstone bag, lot of pictures, table, hanging and wall lamps, box of mathematical instruments in leather case, mathematical and other books, 80 lbs. Kabul tent with bathroom, India-rubber camp bath in case, field glasses in case, sword belts with slings, tapestry and curtains, Japanese panels etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignea of the estate of Behrabux Bagla, an insolvent :—

One rubber tyred French polished shigram and horse with harness, chairs, bench, gadla, pillows, copying press, etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 312 of 1906, Haji Ismail Gulmahomed vs. Mahomed Umer Abdulrahim.

Boxes of soap, copying press, metha boxes, glass door, small cupboard, chairs, hanging punkha, cotton mattresses, pillows, coir matting, gold stones, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand rubber tyred-victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built double seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.

By order of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Baldock Gove Proprietary, Ltd.

1 bay waler horse.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tata Building 2nd floor, opposite the Apollo Hotel, on Colaba Causeway, valuable handsome teakwood and Blackwood household furniture, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, bedsteads, almyras, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, ebonized Cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new in very good order, platedware, crockery, and glassware, pictures table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, cooking utensils, cooking stove, English ice-box etc., the property of H. C. CARGILL, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Appollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of :—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco. type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternator current Mordy's dynamo with exitor.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switchboard.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. Loco. type.
1. vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P., Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P., engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tensions Switchboard for two dynamos.
1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P., and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 119, BATTY AND GRASS FIELDS AT MOJE NANDORI CULLIAN TALUKA, ZILLA THANA.

Under instructions from the present trustees of the Indenture of Composition, of the estate of late Essa Haji Abu Backer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All and singular the 119 several batty and grass fields at Moje Nandori, in the Taluka Cullian and Zilla Thana, with the messuage, tenements, five huts bungalows standing thereon, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors. These fields in all measure about 100 acres and have different Survey and Sub-numbers and are each subject to a small yearly assessment to the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, attorney for the vendors or to the Undersigned.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jakaria Musjid, of Woollen and Cotton piece-Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Shirt and Tennis Flannels, Cashmere, Melton, Shawls, English and Country Checks, Shirting, Mulls, Jaconnets, Lawns, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jakaria Musjid, in the shop of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned Piece-Goods and hosiery brought down from Bangalore comprising—

Shirt and tennis flannels, cashmere, melton, coloured alpacca, coloured silk, velvet, twill flannels, calico Turkey-red shirtings metal prints, chintz, dorias, white and grey shirtings, mulls, joconnets, lawns, grey dhoties, loongi, cretone, English and country checks, cotton sarries, woollen gurnseys, comforters, muslin embroidered sarries, waist coats, towels, carpets, cycle stockings, bells door, curtain, cloth, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd Inst at 3 p. m. at their rooms, the effects of the late Olga de Szoke consisting of wearing apparels such as satin, skirt and blouses, table linen, hosiery, shawls, combinations, hand bag, hand sewing machine, gowns, hats and other sundry articles, chairs, table, meatsafe, chest of drawers, cot with mattresses, toilet table, a lot of platedware, enamelled ware, utensils, pearl necklaces, copper coins, revolver, cartridges and other miscellaneous useful articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 9TH JULY 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLATED WARE, SOLID SILVERWARE, CUPBOARDS SHOW CASES etc.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ltd., the surplus stock of the said company and the other English Firms consisting of best platedware and solid silverware, such as centre pieces, cruet stands, curry dishes, side dishes, epergnes, pickle stands, inkstands, wine coolers, tea and coffee sets, silver photo frames, spoons and forks, figures, presentation boxes, large and small show cases, cupboards, gas lamps, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 9TH JULY, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions form the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings ;—

The materials of buildings street No. 809 (1) Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 1,000,000

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The monsoon has strengthened considerably in the interior of Burma, the North-East of India, the Gangetic Plain and the West Coast. Both currents are now giving rain in the United Provinces. In the extreme North local disturbance have given slight rain. The Burma coast precipitation has been nearly general and in the interior local, the chief amount being at Mergui, two inches. The clouds have increased slightly and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen nows and is generally normal or in defect. In Eastern Bengal and Assam there has been nearly general rain and in the remainder of North-East India and Orissa a few falls are reported, Dibrugarh had one and a half inches, Tezpur two Cherrapoonjee four and a half and Sambalpur one and a half. The clouds have decreased in the Northern districts and increased in the Southern, the skies being heavily overcast in the latter area. The temperature has fallen especially in the Northern districts.

In the United Provinces nearly general rain has fallen and in the Eastern and Southern districts and in the Central Provinces and Gujarat there has been local rain while in the Punjab, and South Rajputana there have been a few falls ; Gorakhpur reports one and a half inches, Allahabad one and Bahraich two, Bareilly and Roorkee one and a half, Udaipur one the Raipur oneand a half, and Pendra one.

Moderate clouds have appeared in the Punjab while the clouds have increased in the Central Provinces but diminished in Rajputana and Gujarat. The air became damper in the United Provinces, parts of the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces. The temperature generally is above normal in the above-mentioned areas except in Gujarat where it is higher and greatest excess is eight degrees at Sirsa and Hoshangabad.

On the West Coast the rainfall was increased and in the interior of South India some rain has fallen, Karwar reporting two and a half inches, Mangalore two, Calicut and Cochin one and a half, and Bangalore one. The air has become slightly drier in the Deccan and the interior of South India. The clouds and temperature have changed irregularly.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, the United Provinces, on the West Coast and local rain in North-East India, Orissa, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Some rain in Central India, Rajputana, Gujrat, and the Interior of the Peninsula. The mail-steamer reports a strong monsoon blowing a moderate to fresh gale, from 52° East to 64° East; thence, to arrival yesterday, moderate to fresh monsoon, passing showers and overcast skies. These conditions are normal at this time of the year except the occurrence of the passing showers which usually occur in periods of slight relative weakness of the monsoon.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

There is a trough of low pressure now close to the Himalayas. The Bombay monsoon is giving light to moderate rain over the greater part of Northern India and the West of Bengal. The rainfall due to the Bay monsoon is still somewhat light. On the Burma coast nearly general light rain has occurred and in the interior a few light falls the chief being one inch at Bassein. The skies are still moderately to heavily overcast.

In Northern India east of the line through Veraval and Ludhiana has been a nearly general precipitation. Sibsagar reports two inches, Cherrapoonjee and Chittagong three and a half, Darjeeling two and a half, Berhampore, Purnea and Gaya one and a half, Ranchi, Lucknow and Cownpore two, Dehra-Dun Chakrata and Jubbulpore one and a half, Pachmarhi two, Indore one, Kotah and Jaipur two and Ajmir one. In this area the skies are moderately to heavely overcast.

In the extreme North of Indid the clouds have decreased. On the West Coast rain has been general with a few falls in the remainder of the Peninsula. Karwar and Mangalore had two inches. In the Peninsula the clouds have increased and on the West Coast the skies are now completely overcast. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma coast and North-East India, the United Provinces, Central India, the North Central Provinces, the West Coast and Local rain at Orissa, Rajputana, and some rain in the interior of Burma, Gujarat, and the Deccan.

The pressure as telegraged from Mauritius risen very rapidly during the past week and is now in large excess. At Zanzibar there has been a slight rise but at Seychelles the barometer has fallen slightly. The winds are above their average strength at Mauritius and the Seychelles. The rainfall is again in slight excess at the latter station but in defect at Zanzibar. The change at Mauritius is not favourable for the Indian rainfall

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 6.

On Wednesday last a telegram was received from Simla stating that heavy rain might be expected in the North of Gujarat and south Rajpoota. The rain also sprend over Kathiawar yesterday, when it fell heavily Chuda, Riupur, Botad Bhownagar, and on Rajkote section breaching the line near paddhari, delaying the traffic for about seven hours. The breach has since been is repaired lince then. The monsoon so far is very favourable to crops. The meat is still oppressite here indicating for other showers to come down Bhownagar registered last night over an inch bringing up the total to 8 in 43 cents.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Tannenfels, Captain W. Luhde, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp and London, reports having experienced st ong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	14	19	14	41	15	42	14	69
Sunday 8th July 1903	10	15	1	10	0	77	0	45
Total	15	24	15	51	16	19	15	14
Total fall to 8th June '05	18	87	19	71	19	62	14	84
Total fall to 8th June '04	27	27	20	63	30	19	22	60

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 6th to July 7th.	Total from June 1st to July 7th.	Total from June 1st to July 7th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 7th 1905.
0·25	12·19	28·09	16·56

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, JULY 7TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Bangalore, Nagpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Raipur, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Sholapur, Akola, Hoshangabad and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Sirsa and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·48" at Karwar, 2·17" at Mangalore, 1·60" at Calicut, 1·47" at Raipur, 1·37" at Cochin, 1·21" at Allahabad, and about an inch at Mormugao and Bangalore.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low presssure lies on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Mangalore and weather there is likely to become squally and slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain along the West Coast.

Mail steamer, "Arabia," left Aden on the 1st, and reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. fresh to gentle south-west monsoon, slight confused swell with occasional cloudy weather, thence to longitude 64° E. strong monsoon with moderate to fresh gale, high confused sea and heavy south-west swell: thence to arrival in port yesterday morning, moderate to fresh monsoon and slight swell with passing showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MOST people consider that there are certain facts of life which are not desirable subjects for treatment in a work of fiction, and that the better course is to shut one's eyes and ignore them. All society, in fact, is based upon a "conspiracy of silence" in regard to unwelcome truths. Yet to the literary artist no phase of human relationship and no fact of life can be proscribed. In "Mr. and Mrs Villiers," by Mr. Hubert Wales, to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, the author presents to us a point of view in regard to physical disunion in marriage that has never before been discussed in a book. The situation is one that demands great delicacy, tact, and reserve, and Mr Hubert Wales rises to his opportunity. "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers" in conception and execution, towers above hundreds of of successful novels, and few readers will be disposed to resent the introduction of matters which, in general, perhaps are better left alone. The book promises to excite much controversy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty June 16.

In accordance with the provisions of her la Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1895, Lieu H. J. de W. Kitcat has been placed on the Retired Lis with permitsion to assume the rank of commander.

War Office June 19.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt. G. J. FitzGerald to b major, vice W. F. Ricardo, retired.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—The undermentione lieutenants to be captains :—C. R. Terrot, vice R. Johnson, D.S.O., placed on temporary half-pay on accoun of ill-health ; C. F. Wilkins, vice C. R Terrot, seconde for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Th promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermen tioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows :- E. C. B. Merriman, to March 17, 1906, vice C. Wilkins, promoted. C. A. F. Teulon, to April 12, 190 vice S. C. Bull, promoted.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Lieut. H.F. Wood to b captain, vice D. J. E. Beale-Browne, promoted.

14 (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut. V. E. Mocatt from 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, to b second lieutenant to complete establishement.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut. B. Lamb seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Lieu J. H. Stone is seconded for service in the Army O dnance Dept.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. D. F. Nicholl, D. S. O., be instructor in gunnery (second class), vice Major N. Barron, who vacated that appointment on pro tion. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded : W. B Caddell, for service as an adjutant of Militia A P. A. Cardew, for service in the Army Ordnance Dep R. C. Smythe, for service as an adjutant of Vol teer Ari.

Scots Guards.

Lieut. the Hon. J.S. Coke, from half-pay, to be lie tenant, vice Lieut. R. D. Fanshawe, promoted, wi precedence next below Lieut. N. A Orr-Ewing. Lie W. J. Wickham to be captain, vice the Hon. Trefusis, resigned. Second Lieut. J Egerton-W burton to be lieutenant, vice W. J. Wickham. Seco Lieut. G. L Sebright, from 2nd (Hertfordshire) Volu teer batt. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be second lie (on probation), vice A. R W. S Clark-Kennedy (on p bation), resigned.

Line Battalions.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. B. D. Broughte from half-pay, to be captain, to complete establishme with precedene next below W. N. Pike.

The Devoshire Regt.—Capt. E. G. Williams to major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. J. Goodwin, D. S. deceased.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut. the H J. Boyle to be lieutenant, vice E. A. Beck, appoint adjutant.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut. J Br stock to be lieutenant, vice F. G. Lawrence, D. S. promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—The promotion to t rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned seco lieutenants is antedated as folows :—J. C, R. Gan to Jan. 1, 1906, vice J. W. H. D. Tyndall, transferred the Indian Army ; D.I. Macpherson to Jan, 9, 1906, vi C. L. Davis, seconded.

The Welsh Regt.— Second Lieut. J. E. C. Partrid to be lieutenant, vice A. J. B. Wavell, resigned.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. R. Forrester is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lie V. L. Henderson to be lieutenant, vice E. R. Fitzp rick, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. V. H. Seratchley, D. S. O., is placed on temporary half-pay o account of ill-health.

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt. W. M. F. Hamilto retires on retired pay ; Qrmr. and Honorary Major Strachan is placed on retired pay ; Sert.-Major W. M to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieut nant, vice Honorary Major D. Strachan.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Supern merary Capt. P. R. Wood to be captain, in successio to Major D. W. Churcher, who holds a Staff appoi ment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The undermention second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—G. H. Gill, vi A. P. Berthon, promoted ; D. De C. C. MacGillycudd vice G. H. Gill, seconded for service in the Army Se vice Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The undermentione second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E. V. Knox, vi J. C. Lamprey, resigned ; E. F. E Seymour, to comple establishment.

The West India Regt.—The undermentioned seco lieutenants to be lieutenants :—G. B. Groom, vice E. White, seconded ; A Blyth, vice R. Letters, placed o temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieut nants, to complete establisment :—F. W. Smyth, L. Wilcox, F. E. M. Milner-Jones, G. A. Goldie-Taubma G. E. Badcock, E. F. Unwin.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major F. A. Saw, M. B., retires on retired pay.

Commands And Staff.

Honorary Col. R. C Mackenzie, from lieutenan colonel commandant Ist Volunteer batt. the Highlan Light Inf., to command a Volunteer Inf. Brigade, an is granted the temporary rank of colonel in the Arm while so employed ; Lieutenant.-Col. S. T. Bannin from half-pay, to be a deputy assistant-adjutant an quartermaster-general, vice Major W. C. Bridge, th South Staffordshire Regt., whose tenure of that appoi ment is about to expire.

School of Military Engineering.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Fowke, R. E., be an instructor, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. M. Heat D. S. O., R. E., whose tenure of that appointment h expired.

Naval Ordnance Department.

Assist. Commy.-Gen. of Ordnance and Honorar Lieut.-Col. H. W. B. Bruno is retired from the Army.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Servic

The undermentioned Staff nurses to be sisters :— Miss F. A. Dawson, Miss E. M. Lyde, Miss E. McAllister, Miss B. F. Perkins, Miss E. M. Perki Miss G. M. Smith. The undermentioned Staff nurse are confirmed in their appointments, their periods o provisional service having expired :—Miss C. W. Jone Miss M. Plaskitt.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut. P. A. Cardew, Royal Garrison Art., to be a ordnance officer, fourth class, to fill an existing vacanc

Half-Pay.

Major S. T. Banning, from the Royal Munster Fusi liers, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. G. Dawkins, C. B., Royal Field A to be Colonel.

Memorandum.

Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. A. Hearsey, the Duke o Cornwall' Light Inft., is granted the honorary rank o captain.

Reserve of Officers.

C. G. G. Hutchison, Esq., late captain, 21st (Empres of India's) Lancers, to be captain. Capt. G. J. Met calfe is removed under the provisions of Article 663 Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906, on attaining the limi of age.

Admiralty 20th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her lat Majesty's Order in Council of 16th July 1895—Lieutenant Burrard Archibald Smith has been placed on th Retired List, at his own request. Dated 19th June 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February. 1870—Naval Instructor Edward Maile Tims, B.A., has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 17th June, 1906.

Royal Martine Artillery.

Major Herbert Slessor to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883. Dated 22nd June, 1906.

War Office Pall Mall, 22nd June.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Second Lieutenant H. A. Chisenhale-Marsh to be Lieutenant, to complete esta lishment, with precedence next below Lieutenant A Edwards, but not to carry back pay or allowance prior to 25th April, 1906. Dated 20th December, 1905.

Grenadier Guards.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains :—James A. Morrison (since resigned), in succession to Major G. F. Molyneux-Montgomerie, appointed Regimental Adjutant. Dated 22nd January, 1906.

Gilbert C. Hamilton, vice J. A. Morrison, resigned Dated 17th May 1906. Instead of as notified in th Gazette of 24th April 1906.

Lieutenant George R. Houstoun-Boswall resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd June, 1906.

Irish Guards.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Berners to be Lieutenant vice H. F. Ward, seconded. Dated 25th April, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Major William H. Booth, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 23r June, 1906.

Captain Lewis I. B. Hulke to be Major, vice W. H Booth, D.S.O. Dated 23rd June, 1906.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenan M. B. Stow to be Lieutenant, vice T. O. Wilkinso transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 10th Februar 1906.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Henry M. Vandeleur, Royal Artillery, to b a Staff Captain. Dated 19th June, 1906.

Army Pay Department.

Major A. G. Inglis, Staff Paymaster, is granted th substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Dated 22nd June, 1906.

Captain J. C. O. Mack is seconded for duty with th Canadian Government. Dated 1st April, 1906.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Ringwood, The Ea Surrey Regiment, to be Colonel. Dated 21st Ju 1906.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Doug F. R. Dawson, C.M.G., half-pay, retires on retired Dated 23rd June, 1906.

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Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada 3270 tons Captain H Carey sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons Captasn F Gun-Cunningham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Good Hope, 2307 tons, Captain J. Harding, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sonneberg, 2939 tons, Captain J. Kenz, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2339 tons, Captain W. Catto, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kybfels, 3179 tons, Captain B. Von Thulen, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 2752 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain R. Butler, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Tannenfels, Captain W. Luhde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp and London, with a general cargo and 371 packages explosives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Johnstone, Asst Surg De Souza, one Parsee gentleman wife and 2 children Mr. Williams, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Robson, Lt.-Col. Jacob, Lt. Wilding and deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	H M S Fox	Hose	Colombo, July 1
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 5
8	Tannenfels s	Luhde	Hamburg, June 2

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Dunkirk
	Sonneberg s	Kenz	Hamburg
	Orissa s	Gun-Cun'ham.	Calcutta
8	Bezwada s	Carey	Calcutta
	Marq Bacquehem s	Bednarz	Calcutta
	Good Hope s	Harding	Calcutta
	Kybfels s	Thulen	Hamburg, &c

The steamer Africa, Butler, for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Ceylon Maru, for China and Japan.
„ Clan Stuart, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Bundesrath, for Zanzibar, &c
„ Bulimba, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
4	Lombard	E Collingwood	Singapore
	City of Benares	W Greenhorn	Liverpool
	M Meanatchy	J A Ross	Chittagong
	Bechuana	H C Purkis	East London

DEPARTURES.

5	Itinda	E W Peck	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	From
6	Trautenfels	Antwerp
	Inchkeith	London
	Koranna	New York

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 6th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Clan Lindsay, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 6th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hakata Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Calcutta for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant and is due here on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 140 cwts old copper, H Narayen ; 510 cwts maraballams, D B Parekh and Co.; 1,000 cwts myraballams, A V Jayakar and Co.; 47 bales wool, Normal Mota ; 320 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.; 125 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara ; 41 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 45 bales wool, Rupchand Tater.

Clan Stuart s—2,200 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 58 bales cotton-waste, K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vancouver s—543 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhrai and Co.; 250 bales cotton waste fly, Nensey Peerbhoy ; 50 bales hemp, Purshotam Rhimjee.

Sonneberg s—800 cwts poppyseed and 468 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Westminster s—30 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—20 cwts soplate, Dewjee Nathoo and Co.; 290 cwts bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,000 cwts gingeelyseed, Louis Druyu and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Show s—75 tons.oldiron, C Boggiand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—100 bales salted skins, Mav Khein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Moldavia s—37 cwts gum ; 6 cwts huabole ; 35 cwts Sennaleaves ; 6 cwt Colombo roots, A M Sallemahomed and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—3,300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.; 109 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Metsui B Kaisa ; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon s—40 bales wool, The Metsui B Kaisa.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon s—500 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moldavia s—8 cases butter, The National Dairy Co.; 6 cwts genda horns, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Bombay mails of 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 9/16	=	—5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	=	—1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 15/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	29 13/16	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	64 5/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	=	—1
New York Demand	4·84 5/8	=	—1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 do.	=	do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 do.	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 do.	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 do.	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5/8	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £1,70,000
Gold to do £80,000
Silver to Hongkong £1,16,500.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11 5 1/4 Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.

WHEAT—quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 1/2 — 1/4 J. A. sellers quiet.
Brown 44 1/2 J. A. sellers quiet.

LINSEED—quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers "Corfe Castle," "Baron Innerdale."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	dull
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	8,000
Futures closed	steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·71	5·64
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·60	5·59	5·59
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·60	5·62	5·64
+ 5	+ 6	+ 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. to Great Continent	14,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·23 + 2 *
Do. month of Dec	10·36 + 2 *

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and turned to decline later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·62 + 1
Do. month of Oct.	10·26 + 2
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipt, at U. S. Ports	28,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
„ „ Continent	32,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,71,000
„ Interior	1,94,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns J.-A.	4 22/32 sellers
F. G. F. Tinnevelly J.-A.	4 31/32 do.
Fair Coconada	4 16/32 do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m., on 6 July.

Cotton	1,196	bales.
Wheat	7,137	cwts.
Linseed	2,147	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,401	do
Gingelly seed	356	do
Poppy seed	295	do
Groundnuts	113	do
Castor seed	285	do
Rice	754	do
Myrabollams	26	do
Cotton Seed	5,315	do
Mowra seed	219	do
Gram	155	do
Jowar	120	do
Maize	nil	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Gold coin Rs. 37,500.
Gold bullion Rs. 37,600.
Silver bullion Rs. 9,78,167.
455 Bars Silver.
224 Boxes Mexican Dollars.
Ex steamer Arabia from London.
Gold coin Rs. 1,12,500.
Ex steamers Arabia from Aden.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The financial telegrams to hand this morning from London show a renewed decline in Consols of 5/16th. to £ 87 9/16, which is the lowest quotation for some months, and is probably due to the statement made in Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on the previous evening. Other securities shew a small rise in Rentes and a decline of 1/8th in Rupee paper. Bar Silver has again advanced due to increased demand. The shipments of the white metal to the East are advised as £1,70,000 to Bomay and £1,16,500, to Hongkong.

In produce oilseeds close quiet with little change in rates. Cotton is quiet for ready and steady for futures in Liverpool, the latter being 5 to 6 points higher. America's closing quotations show an advance of 2 points on the previous day. In Manchester the closing tone was dull.

In our local markets : Oilseeds are quiet but steady with a small demand for shipment. Cotton is steady for spot and firm forward delivery of new crops. Sellers are scarce and the general tone of the bazaar is bullish in sympathy with the rise in Liverpool futures advised this morning.

Sterling exchange is steady at previous quotations. In the silver market prices jumped 8 to 12 annas with the firmer advices from London. Rupee paper is a shade steadier after the decline of the past few days, with some demand to cover previous sales. Freights remain dull and depressed for ready loading and steady for forward.

In the Share Market the following business was reported:—

	Rs.
Petits	3,535
Davids	520
Empress	560
Swadeshi	1,550
Port Canning	432½
Tapti-Valley Railway	470

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	212
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	191
M G K A K fine	„	„	201
M G Bengals fine	„	„	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	„	„	251
Madras Westerns good	„	„	232
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	199
Do. fine	Dec.	„	198
Do. fine	Jan.	„	196
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	215
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	219
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	200
M G K A K fine	„	„	211
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	184
M G Broach good	March	„	244 1/2

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone Steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 7-11-0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 8-1-6

RAPESEED.—Tone. Steady.
Brown Cawnpore, ready Rs. 7-10 to 7-12

POPPYSEED.—Tone. Steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 8-7-0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 8-10-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone. Steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 1/2 to 38

WHEAT.—Tone. Quiet.
White Delhi July ... ... Rs. 4-12-0
Do. Aug.-Sept. ... ... „ 4-13-0
Pessy 85 per cent. Aug.-Sept... „ 4-13-0
Karrachee Aug.-Sept.... ... „ 4-10-0

EXCHANGE—Tone. Steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/32d to 3/8
French Francs	3 do.	do.		169 3-4 170
Marks	3 do.	do.		138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		213
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 p. c. Tone. Unsettled.

Cash	...	98-3
1st Settlement	31st July	98-0
2nd do.	...	...

Money Market. Tone. Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	21st „	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	28th „	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	26th „	5	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·78	5·71	5·64
Unchanged.	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·60	5·59	5·59
Unchanged.	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·60	5·62	5·64
Unchanged.	Unchanged.	Unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SYNGE—July 4, at Peterborough, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain Mark Synge, Indian Army, of a daughter.

WILSON—July 1, at Calicut, the wife of W. B. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STOWELL—APPLEBY—June 20, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Robert Septimus Stowell, of Meakin's Brewery, to Blanche Marion, eldest daughter of the late A. D. Appleby, Postal Dept., and of Mrs. Appleby, "Nashville," Simla.

DEATHS.

HOLDER—June 27, at Lahore, "Tannoo," the beloved son of Mrs. Holder and Mr. E. Holder, Municipal Engineer, aged 7 years.

HENSLEY—June 26, at Dalhousie, Rhoda Muriel, Q. A. M. N. S. I., daughter of the Revd. Augustus de Morgan Hensley, M. A., late 2nd Master, Haileybury College and of Godalming, Surrey.

KING—July 4, at Madras, of exhaustion and fever following an operation, Augusta Maria Amelia, dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant H. W. G. King, I. S. M. D., aged 47.

LEGGATT—July 1, at Claremont, Ootacamund, Fanny Maria, fifth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Leggatt, in her eightieth year.

LLOYD—July 2, at Murree, Captain C. T. Lloyd, A. S. C., of pneumonia, aged 34 years.

SHEPHERD—July 4, at "Chaswater," Perambur, Jennie Irene (Queenie) the dearly loved daughter of J. W. and E. Shepherd.

WILSON—July 3, at Calicut, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These Tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water 1-10m., 1-45a. Low water, 6-56m., 7-58a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of June 1906 was 933 of whom 569 were males and 364 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Maldavia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, instead of 11 a. m. the same day as previously notified.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE WALL.—On Friday, the back wall of a house, belonging to one Haji Moosa Ayub, and situated in Narayan Dhru Street, collapsed suddenly. The occupants of the house escaped unhurt.

ROBBED OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—A Hindu clerk, named Kashinath Shunkerlal, residing at Gamdevi, has reported to the police the theft of his ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 552 from a locked box in his room, some time on Friday afternoon, during his absence from home.

BURNT BY SULPHURIC ACID.—Two native stevedore labourers, while engaged in unloading jars of sulphuric acid from No. 1 hold of the S. S. Olympia, were severely burnt on Friday afternoon, by the accidental bursting of one of the jars. They were soon removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they are now detained for treatment.

SUICIDE.—In the 4th Marine Line, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Shapurji Framji Mistri, an old Parsee, aged eighty years. The deceased had been of unsound mind for some time past and used to wander about. On Friday he was missed from home and on a search being made his body was found floating in the Dhobi Talao Tank. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital concerning the death of one Balkrishna Laxman, a fisherman, aged 21 years, and living at Bandra. It appeared that on the night of Wednesday last, at about 9-20 p. m., the deceased, along with another, was walking on the lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Santa Cruz Station. The deceased was drunk at the time. There was a high wind blowing at the time and neither the deceased nor his companion heard an up-passenger train going from Parla to Santa Cruz. About 150 paces off the Santa Cruz Station, the deceased was knocked down by the engine of the train. His companion however escaped unhurt. No access to the public is allowed on the lines. Subsequently the deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition, where he died of concussion of the brain, following on fracture of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.—The *Indu Prakash* writes :—We understand that under the contract with the Tramway Company the Corporation has the right to insist upon their having an efficient and adequate service in all parts of the city. And yet, the service continues to be seriously inadequate and no one brings the Company to book. In the hot season in particular, there is always a breakdown. It was so this year in spite of the old company receiving fresh blood, fresh resources and a new prospect of great gains in the near future. The excuse of the heat making the horses sick, is always brought forth. But now that the hot season is gone and there has been a month of good, copious and regular rainfall, still the service is inadequate. To suffocation are all trams crammed and passengers have always a difficulty to get seats. Worst imaginable is the state with trams going from Girgaum in the morning and returning to Girgaum in the evening. Such a pity it is to see men by dozens and often ladies and babies waiting at the Boree Bunder and the Money School junctions and finding no seat in tram after tram. If horses fall ill the Company should buy more horses. They are bound to do so and their profits would be but slightly affected. We trust the Corporation will turn serious attention to this. And to begin with, let the Girgaum service be increased by the addition of some more cars. We would also suggest a special regular service from Money School to Girgaum, or rather the extension to Thakurdwar of the trams that at present ply between Money School and the Crawford Markets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, July 9.

158.—Strength—The undernamed members having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps :—
No. 5320 Vol. R, W. Tait, "F" Coy.
No. 5169 Cadet T. Greenfield, "H" Coy.
No. 4471 Sergt. C. Smith, "D" Coy.
No. 5076 Vol. B.A. D'Souza, "D" Coy.

159.—Leave.—Under Para. 53, A. R. I. Vol. IX. The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence from 7th July to 7th October 1906, (both days inclusive) to Captain (Honorary (Major) D. J. Sharp, V.D.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Notts has beaten Yorkshire by 25 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 29 runs.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Cambridge has beaten Oxford by 94 runs.

Hants has beaten Somerset by five wickets.

Surrey has beaten Warwickshire by an innings and 62 runs.

Derby has beaten Sussex by five wickest.

The following is the position of Counties to July 7.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	15	11	1	3	10
Yorkshire	15	9	1	5	8
Lancashire	14	9	2	3	7
Notts	13	6	2	5	4
Kent	11	5	2	4	3
Essex	11	4	2	5	2
Warwickshire	11	5	3	3	2
Worcestershire	6	1	2	3	—1
Somerset	7	2	4	1	—2
Middlesex	8	2	4	2	—2
Sussex	9	2	5	2	—3
Northamtonshire	10	3	6	1	—3
Gloucestershire	8	1	5	2	—4
Hampshire	10	2	7	1	—5
Leicestershire	13	2	10	1	—8
Derbyshire	12	2	10	0	—8

Cambridge has now thirty-five wins to her credit as compared with Oxford's thirty while seven games have been drawn. Last year Cambridge won by forty-seven, while the match was drawn in 1904. Oxford won in the previous year by the handsome margin of 268 runs, but this hardly equalised the win of Cambridge by five wickets in 1902. The previous three games were drawn.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

An interesting match was played on Saturday afternoon between the Bombay Gymkhana First Elven and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Team. Both Teams were fairly representative, but the Gymkhana Eleven appeared to be somewhat unfortunate. There was a fairly good attendance of spectators, but the ground was very "sticky" after the heavy rain on the previous day. The Railwayites opened the innings, sending in Colabawala and Thakore to take first wielding against the trundling of Coombs and Stileman. Twenty-seven runs were annexed before the latter batsman was dismissed. Date was next in and though recognized as a safe bat, failed in a leg stroke after putting in 8 runs, Shete lost his innings at point for 11 runs, and Baloo at "mid on" for "duck." Ives with Colabawala improved matters, and at 4-30 p.m. a Century was hoisted. The score was raised to 133 before Colabawalla was relieved by a catch behind the sticks, not, however, before he had accounted for 52. Polishwalla followed up with 3 runs when he was also relieved. Ives played a faultless innings for 46, the Railway innings closing at 5-5 p.m. for 162 runs. The Gymkhana in their venture fared most unfortunately, having been allowed to notch only 55 runs.

The following are the scores :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

F Colabawala, st. Priestley, b Coombs	52
S Thakore, c Otto, b Coombs	10
K A Date, c Christie, b Stileman	8
W G Shete, c Powell, b Otto	11
P Baloo st. Priestley, b Stileman	4
A D Rollo c Christie b Otto	0
W E Shipp b Otto	0
G Ives, c Christie b Cheetham	46
P Polishwalla c Christie b Coombs	3
M Byramji b Coombs	13
P Pestonji, not out	2
Extras	13
Total	162

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J Montcath, c Shete, b Date	8
S N Powell c Shete, b Baloo	2
E E Christie, b Date	7
E Priestley, b Baloo	5
H Cheetham, c Colabawala, b Baloo	20
M N Hogg, b Date	0
E E Coombs, c Baloo, b Date	0
A H Otto, b Date	0
C L Burns, b Baloo	1
A R Burney l-b-w, b Date	4
C G Stileman not out	2
Extras	6
Total	55

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B' TEAM vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

This match was played on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday and ended in a win for the Improvement Trust, who exhibited some excellent cricket. The cricket was a slow one and this placed the players at a great disadvantage. The Gymkhana, who batted first, scored 58 runs to which the other side replied with 126 for eight wickets and declared their innings closed. In their second venture the Gymkhana scored 111 runs for five wickets when time was called.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

Dragoons vs. the Turf.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 7.

An interesting cricket match was commenced to-day between the Gentlemen of the Turf, now in large numbers in the station, and the Sixth Dragoon Guards. The Turfites, a team consisted of Jockeys, Trainers and Book-makers, had the first knock, scoring 163, of which Brown 27, Simpson 20 and Tyler 37 were the chief scorers. An adjournment was then made for lunch at the Bangalore Gymkhana pavilion where the Turfites, as hosts, were most generous. In the first innings of the Turfites Ridpath took 5 wickets for 45 runs, and Edghill 4 wickets for 52 runs.

The Dragoons opened their first venture at half-past two, but were all out in an hour for 72 ; Edghill 28 and Ridpath 19, being the best scorers. Goakey took 5 wickets for 23. The Turfites were sent in again at a quarter to four.

BANGALORE, JULY 8.

The match concluded at four o'clock yesterday. The Carabineers had to follow on and are all dismissed for 26 runs, the Turfites winning by an innings and 765 runs. Lalla secured 7 wickets for 14 runs and Godrey 3 wickets for 10 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. MAHOMEDANS.

In this match, on the Hindu ground, Mehta winning the toss, elected to bat first and the Hindu Gymkhana knocked up 202 runs for five wickets, P. K. Telang 73, Pai 39, Khote 29, Dwarkar 22 (not out) and Daderker 15, not out, batting in great style. They declared their innings at 202 and sent the Mahomedans in. Talpade was in great form with the leather and, as a consequence, the Mahomedans were all out for 39 runs.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. P. W. D.

The Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club team played the Public Works Department Cricket Club on the Oval on Saturday, the game resulting in a victory for the Telegraphists by an innings and 112 runs. Of the winners Moore 43, D'Silva 39, Rozario 28, D'Souza 15 and Edie 13 were top scorers. A. G. Moore did the hat trick for the Telegraphists playing right down skittles with the P. W. D. wickets, and taking ten wickets for two runs. Moore has established a record. In the second innings the P. W. D. woke up a bit Symon hitting up 18 and Oliver 10 ; but the losers were nowhere near the mark.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE H. S.

In this match on Saturday the Parsi Gymkhana made 94 runs, 33 of which were scored by A. H. Wadia ; the Elphinstonians replied with 143 for eight wickets of which 69 were made by Dalvi.

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C. vs. CITY CLUB.

Played on Saturday and won by the former by 105 runs, the scores being Grindlay Groom Cricket Club 170 and the City Club 65. The top scorers for the winners were D. Mistry 56, N. Limji 30, G. H. McCausland 26, B. Patel, 16, B. Mistri 11 and S. Oodwadia 10. For the City Club, Spalding put up a useful 17 and R. Phillips 12.

GRAHAM'S C. C. vs. THE BARONETS.

The Baronets made a record for themselves by making their lowest score on record. They took first service and were all out for 16, Grahams', thanks to Munsukh's bowling, could only make 66, but it won them the match and they sent the Baronets in a second time with the result that they made 41 for seven wickets Arabi playing.

INTERNATIONAL C. C. vs. TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on Saturday. The Tutorial School made 47 and the other side replied with 56. Bhappoo of the International scored 22 runs of the total, and Colabawala 17. Pundole of the International took 7 wickets for 12 runs and Balliwalla 3 wickets for 20 runs. Ghista of the Tutorials took 4 wickets for 20 runs, and Moore 6 wickets for 7 runs.

CUSTOMS C. C. vs. G. I. P. R. STORES C. C.

On Saturday afternoon the Customs Cricket Club team played the G. I. P. Ry. Stores Cricket Club on the Oval, and by seven runs. Neither side went in for tall scoring. The Excisemen put up 54, Raja (Senior) keeping top place as became his name with 15. The G. I. P. R. team responded with 61.

Y. M. C. A. vs. GREAVES COTTON C. C.

Played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a draw after a most exciting game, each side scoring 64 runs. Greaves Cotton went in first and scored 64 of which Telang (23) and Hunt (14) claimed the best portion. The Y. M. C. A. were got out in the nick of time for 64, George (16) O'Kelly 11 and Pedder (11) being top scorers.

THE MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.

THIS Club will play the Poona Gymkhana at Poona on Thursday, which will be the second time on which it has attempted to opose with formidable opponents, and there can be no doubt that the result will be interesting. The success of the Islamites last year, has been chiefly instrumental in securing for them permanent fixtures every season with the Poona Gymkhana. The club also intends sending out a team to play against the Rajkumar College at Rajkote in September next. This will be the fourth trip out of Bombay this club will have made since it started, in 1904. The choice of selection will probably fall on almost the same players who were drafted against the Bombay, Hindu, and Parsee Gymkhanas. Messrs. Syed Ahmed, Bustani, Peer Mahomed, Tyebally Ebrahim Abba, Papa, Afeez, Razzak, Parkar, Patel, Jamali, Syedali, Tumboowalla, Idrus, Ismail and Ali-Shah. Mr. C. M. Ali would have been a useful addition, but unfortunately the onerous responsibilities of the secretaryship of the Gymkhana does not permit a free play to his sporting aspirations and this may probably keep him from taking part in Mahomedan Cricket Club matches.

The Club has made considerable progress taking into account the short time it has come into existence, and is to be highly congratulated for it.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Propitious weather favoured the players on Saturday afternoon in the League Competition between the Royal Scots and the Royal Garrison Artillery, when the former won by 4 goals to love. The ground was somewhat heavy, but notwithstanding a good game was witnessed. What appears to be becoming a real nuisance is the dogs lurking about the ground while the game is in progress and occasionally causing considerable obstruction. There was an exceptionally large number of spectators around the ground, but this may be attributed to the Saturday half-holiday. The Royal Scots opened the attack and made several vigorous attempts to find the R. A.'s net, but the latter's backs were equal to the occasion and invariably saved. The Gunners, however, were hemmed in in their own half during the greater part of the first period, and before the close the Scotsmen were able to account for the first goal of the evening.

In the second half, the Scots continued on the aggressive, and though the Gunners made several trials their attempts to score were frustrated by the Scots' back division. After about ten minutes of the resumption, the Scots renewed their pressure and annexed no less than 3 more goals in the space of a few minutes. It may be said, notwithstanding the result, that the Gunners throughout played an excellent defensive game. Result:—

Royal Scots............................4 goals.
Artillery......................................Nil.

The following table shows results to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Royal Scots	7	7	0	0	23	0	14
Y. M. C. A.	7	5	2	0	19	7	10
Telegraph	6	3	2	1	3	3	7
Royal Artillery	6	3	3	0	11	6	6
Rovers	6	3	3	0	8	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
City	7	1	5	1	3	22	3
Parel Gymkhana	7	0	7	0	1	23	0

CIVILIANS vs. MILITARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The Annual Football Match—Civilians vs. Military-was played off on the Calcutta ground last evening and ended in a draw.

BOXING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

PADDY GILL came up to Poona a fortnight ago to fix up a Boxing night at the Connaught Institute, and it came off last night. The show did not commence till 10-30 as there was no doctor present at the commencement to give certificates to the fighters. Eventually at 10-30, Lieut. Noake, R. A. M. C., turned up and examined the men and the fighting commenced. Quarter-Master-Sergeant Chemiery, Gymnastic Staff, was Referee, and Quarter-Master Sergeant Adcock, Signalling Class, and Sergeant Mackay, 93rd Highlanders, were the Judges, while Mr. Illesley was time-keeping.

Cadet George Brewin, P. V. R. C., and Pte. Gleister, 53rd Highlanders, were the first pair to don the gloves. They fought three rounds, and fought well. At the end points were even and they set to again for fourth round. In this, Gleister was manifestly tired and Brewin was proclaimed winner of the purse.

Pte. McMath, 93rd Highlanders, had the courage to stand up to his comrade, Pte. Shannon of the same regiment, for a six-round contest, which was, however, reduced to a four-round bout. After three rounds, Shannon was declared winner.

Gunner Richardson, R. H. A., beat Pte. Foster, 93rd Highlanders, in a three-round contest.

Pte. McEwan of the 93rd Highlanders beat Driver Lambert, R. M. A., in a three-round contest.

Sergeant Donagh, East Lancs. vs. Pte. Bell, 93rd Highlanders. This was a six-round contest. Donagh was the best man of the two, but in the last round, he lost the points and the verdict was given in favour of Bell.

The last fight was of ten-round contest between Paddy Gill and Pte. Shaw of the last Lancs, but it was reduced to rounds, Paddy was badly handled in the second round and eventually Shaw won.

A FORTHCOMING FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The glove contest between Gunner Vickers 75th Coy, R. G. A and Bill Fisher the champion for Calcutta, has now begun to take definite shape. Articles have been drawn up and will shortly be signed arranging all the details and Gunner Vickers has deposited the sum of Rs. 200 with the special representative of the *Indian Daily News*, who has been requested to act as stakeholder and this amount will, it is expected, be shortly covered by Fisher.

RACING.

THE JULY STAKES.

THE London Correspondent of the *Indian Field* wired on 3rd July 1906 :—

The July Stakes—Of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft., for two-year-olds ; colts, 9st. ; fillies and geldings, 8st. 11 lbs. ; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. New T. Y. C. (five furlongs 110 yards).

Lord Rosebery's ch c Traquair, by Ayreshire—Chelandary, Maher	1
Lord Wolverton's b c The Welkin, by Flying Fox—Woodbury, H. Jones	2
Sir Maurice FitzGerald's ch c The Cherub, by Cherry Tree—Sister Angela, Martin	3

(Winner Trained by P. Peck.)

Betting : 100 to 7 on Traquair, 20 to 1 each agst. The Welkin and The Cherub.

Won by half a length ; bad third.

PROSPECTS IN CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta monsoon meeting opens a month hence and training is now in full swing, writes the *Englishman*. Present indications point to even a greater success than was achieved last year. The local support will be good and we are promised a healthy foreign union. Mr. J. D. Scott will probably bring down as useful a string as he did last season. Piper, who, in all probability will remove his old pitch close up to the race-course, has several good ones including Fotheringay, Juliette, Cyril, Bassein, Swindle, Rhyme, Nirvana, Pylara and Merry Elsie. The last named may be reserved for the big Calcutta meeting, but all the others will be engaged in the monsoons. Nirvana is a new one, and should not be confounded with Mr. Galotaun's unlucky horse, who ran so many seconds last year. Fotheringay should be the pick of this stable. Rhymer is doing good work, which remark applies to all of the horses in the hands of this careful trainer. Cyril, who ran second to Rather Rakish in the Maiden Plate, at the Seventh Extra Meeting, has visibly improved. Bassein will, it is reported, be confined to the illegitimate game, in which he makes his debut.

There are several other aspirants for hurdle honours, among them being Mr. Manning's Loyal and Bucentaur. If the former takes kindly to the game he should have to pay his way. Smallman, Schooling, Lock Spey, and that Compact little horse, Scotch Thistle, who should go better than he did last year.

Other notable hurdlers this season will be Hoop Iron and Pure Gold. Mr. Galstaun has a large string in training, including Springlock, Rustile, Defendant, Rustler, Handelian, Psalm, Harold, Ping Pong, Claribell, Circus Girl, Whitefoot, Gowan, Mac II., etc. Claribell and Circus Girl stand out prominently in the pony division, the first-named looking in excellent fettle. Having regard to the fact that she ran second for the last two years in the Civil Service Cup, she is entitled to the greatest consideration. Old Springlock, whom the conditions at the Calcutta monsoon suit better than in the cold weather, as has been proved, is looking remarkably well, but he has to meet a stronger sprinting contingent than last year. Handelian, the English horse, who won his maiden race in India, last cold weather, makes his first appearance, and so does Rustile.

GOLF.

CALCUTTA.

The Calcuta inter-office golf competition which is to be held over the Barrackpore course during July, has been causing a lot of bustle and excitement both on the links and off. It is undersood that over twenty teams of six apiece will compete for the handsome Challenge Cup and acompanying mementos, and that every individual competitor must complete his round and return his card. Centuries are likely to be plentiful, and indeed any team which finishes up with an aggregate at all much under 600 is likely to be very well in. No doubt the competition will be productive of much fun and good fellowship, which is what the promoters have had in view, but as regards the golf it would be far better if the teams were limited to four players from each office, and tournament played off under medal play rules as at present proposed, or preferably by two foursomes.

HOCKY.

MADRAS C. C. vs. SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

The Madras Cricket Club team played the Suffolk Regimental team at Hockey, yesterday evening. The Suffolk being the holders of the Cup much interest was centred in the game, specially in view of the forthcoming tournament. It was a very fast game and for some time play was even, but the superior training and staying power of the Suffolks eventually told against their opponents, and the game ended in favour of the Regimental team by 3 goals to nil.

POLLO.

THE DESARAJ URS CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 8.

The Final in the Desaraj Urs Polo Tournament is fixed for Monday between the Mysore Gymkhana and Gordon's Horse. A good game is expected, and though the Mysore team are splendidly mounted and have skilful players the Gordon's team play a superior combination and are likely to carry off the Cup.

RANGOON.

The second quarterly competition for the "Jamieson" and "Gordon" medals was played on 23rd and 24th June, with the following result :—

"JAMIESON" MEDAL.—(Handicaps 8 and under.)

W. H. Anderson	(8)	79 Winner
G. C. Whigham	(+2)	82
R. M. Ballingall	(2)	82
E. Higinbotham	(2)	84
J. M. Sime	(1)	89

"GORDON" MEDAL. (Handicaps over 8.)

A. W. Kelley	(18)	85
S. Webster	(18)	92
W. F. S. Perry	(12)	94

Owing to recent rain the greens were heavy and putting difficult, hence the few cards returned out of about forty entries.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 1906, AT 5-30 P.M., (WEATHER PERMITTING).

1. Individual Tent-Pegging.—Ponies.
2. Jumping.—Horses.
3. Tennis Ball Race, Ladies' Nomination.—Competitors to ride given course to within 8 yards of where Ladies are standing. They will then without dismounting catch tennis balls thrown to them by their Nominators. First home with greatest number of balls to win. Ladies will be provided with 6 tennis balls each.
4. Chattie Race.—Competitors to ride given course carrying stick to where chatties are placed on the ground. Chatties to be picked up at end of stick without dismounting. Any competitor may break another competitor's chattie while it is being carried.
5. The Artist Triumph Stakes.—Ladies to be seated at tables on which paper and pencils will be provided. They will not be able to see the paper upon which they are required to draw directly, but in a looking glass placed in front of them. The subject to be drawn will be a simple form of Union Jack, which however can be modified at the discretion of the Secretaries. Gentlemen to start from given point, ride to their Nominators, dismount and receive sketch. First home with best sketch to win. Ladies to commence to draw the moment the riders are started.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap.—(For all Ponies 14-1 and under).
7. Horse Scurry Handicap.—(Time permitting).

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Tuesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only.

"Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and Officers, the Band of the 113th Regiment will play during the afternoon.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN C. C.
The Cricket Fixtures for the Season 1906.

June 17, Sunday.—Arayan C. C. our ground.
Do. 23, Saturday.—R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. their ground.
Do. 30, Saturday.—Graham's C. C. their ground.
July 1, Sunday.—New Shivaji C. C. our ground.
Do. 7, Saturday.—Hindu Gymkhana their ground.
Do. *12, Thursday.—Poona Gymkhana Poona ground.
Do. 21, Saturday.—Bombay Gymkhana their ground.
Aug. 11, Saturday.—Parsee Gymkhana their ground.
Do. 19, Sunday.—Jolly Hindu C. C. our ground.
Do. 25, Saturday.—R. I. M. Dockyard (return) our ground.
Sept. *1, Saturday.—Rajkumar Collehe Rajkote ground.
Do. *2, Sunday.— Do. do. do.
Do. 8, Saturday.—Graham's C. C. (return) our ground.
Do. 30, Sunday.—Gaud Saraswat C. C. our ground.
* Whole day.
Saturday—half day. Sunday—whole day.

THE HARBOUR FERRY TRAFFIC.

Competition Invited.

A Press Note issued by the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government says: In November 1903, in reply to a representation received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, regarding the adoption of measures conducing to the cheapness and facility of communication by sea between Bombay and the mainland, Government stated that the monopoly had been granted for the carriage of passengers by steamer across the Bombay harbour because there was evidence that otherwise no efficient steamer service would be available, but expressed their willingness to discontinue the monopoly on the expiry of the then existing contract, should it appear that even without it suitable steamers would be employed for the traffic. The existing contract will expire on the 31st July 1906, and it has been decided that from 1st August next the service shall be thrown open to private enterprise.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

The *Pioneer* writes :—The *Bombay Gazette* has changed hands, and the issue of the 2nd instant marked the opening of a new chapter in its long and useful career. The *Gazette* and its business have been purchased by an influential syndicate of local gentlemen. The journal has been increased in size and reduced in price, being now one anna instead of four. The *Bombay Gazette* is the oldest newspaper in Western India. Its centenary was celebrated fifteen years ago ; for the *Gazette*, made its first appearance in 1791—eleven years after *Hickey's Gazette*, the earliest newspaper in this country was issued in Calcutta.

The *Examiner* says :—This morning (Monday July 2) we were surprised to find the *Bombay Gazette* appearing in a brand-new get-up, with type, paper and printing much improved, and announcing itself as "a new paper with an old name," with its price reduced from four annas to one anna per copy. The *Gazette* and its business have been taken over by an influential syndicate of local gentlemen, under a programme of free and independent character, allied to no party and no particular section of the community, all comprehensive in interests and sympathies.

The *Bombay Guardian* writes :—The *Bombay Gazette* last Monday, July 2nd, commenced a new era in its long history. The paper has been bought from the late proprietor, Mrs. Grattan Geary, by a syndicate of public men who are now publishing it at the low price of one anna per copy. Although this price is extraordinary for India, its equivalent has long been the usual price of London morning newspapers, and the large increase in its circulation which should result from the change will probably make it, if it continues the policy which it marks out in the opening number, a remunerative concern. . . . We wish our contemporary God-speed in its pursuit of the high ideals here marked out as its course. In their attainment the good of the community will be promoted, and we trust the new venture will receive the hearty support it deserves.

The *Bombay East Indian* writes:—It was with the greatest satisfaction that we recently read the announcement that the *Bombay Gazette* one of the oldest, if not the oldest and most respected paper in this city, has reduced the rate of subscription to one-fourth of its original price. Such a reduction must have the most beneficial result, as it will enable a very large portion of the reading public, who now only cursorily read the paper through the agency of the Circulating Libraries, to purchase a paper of their own, and read and digest it. Considering that in this busy age most of us only get our knowledge of current events, our ideals of life, and almonst all the food for the mind through the newspaper, the sole possession of and constant access to, a good and high class newspaper must be of incalculable advantage. It throws consequently a heavy responsibility on its new conductors, but there is no reason to believe that the high traditions which in the past has been maintained by the *Bombay Gazette* for over hundred years will be lost sight of by those at present responsible for its good name.

The *Parsi* says:—Perhaps, in no other country in the world are such costly papers tolerated as in India. While all the world has long since moved in the direction of producing cheap newspapers, it has been the lot of this country to tolerate four-anna or four-pence daily papers! But the days of the costly papers are numbered, and before long most of the 4-anna dailies of India will have to come down to the popular penny. In this respect the new directorate of the *Bombay Gazette* have shown great wisdom and foresight and before long the one-anna *Gazette* will be in a position to take the credit of having been the first paper to inaugurate the change in Western India. It has led where others are certain to follow. This cheapening of price, if it is coupled with enterprise which should be at the command of the paper now, will unquestionably result in the journal enjoying a large circulation. There is in our midst a large reading public, both European and Indian, which has for years past been awaiting the coming of a cheap morning daily and to all these we can commend the *Bombay Gazette* as the best paper they can buy.

The *Gujerati* observes :—The *Bombay Gazette* has entered upon a new career. New proprietary, new management, new type and one-fourth the old price are some of the new features of this journalistic development. The *Bombay Gazette* is the oldest paper in Western India and is well known to the public at large. Its new development, looked at as a mere journalistic enterprise, cannot fail to attract general notice. The rates at which the leading Anglo-Indian papers are sold are prohibitive, and apart from other considerations the new departure that our contemporary has taken in this respect is, indeed, very striking. The public at large are particular about two P's—the Price and Policy of a paper. As regards the first the matter is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. As regards the latter which is even more important than the first, the *Gazette* assures the public that it is allied to no party and to no particular section of the community, and that it believes in the advantages of Imperial Brotherhood. As regards native aspirations it re-echoes the sentiments to which Lord Dufferin gave eloquent expression in one of his speeches about the importance of unity, concord and good fellowship between the rulers and the ruled. Our contemporary further promises to encourage all efforts for the moral and material elevation of the people. The ideal, as sketched out by the *Gazette*, is sufficiently high, and it rests with our contemporary to take advantage of its unique opportunities and to satisfy at least the impartial Indian public that the promises, freely held out, were faithfully and nobly carried out. Many have recalled to their mind the fact that the *Gazette* did not play the role of an enthusiastic sycophant during Lord Curzon's regime, as certain Anglo-Indian papers did, and many will wish success to the new venture, provided the lines of policy that are distinctly laid down and solemnly accepted in its appeal to the public for sympathy and support are faithfully adhered to in actual practice.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The *Bombay Gazette*, which enjoys the reputation of being the oldest paper in the Presidency, has started upon a new career of usefulness to the literary world. The want of a cheap readable morning daily, capable of accomodating itself to the means of the man of average income, has been often noticed and remarked upon. The *Gazette* has taken upon itself to supply that desideratum, and embarked upon what appears to be an adventurous undertaking in journalism. Going into the history of cheap papers whether in this country or elsewhere, it would be observed that the cheapest are those that have the largest circulation ; and those alone enjoy the widest publication that are the bulwarks of the people and claim a stronghold upon the popularity of the masses. We wish our hoary contemporary that popularity which alone accounts for the success of journalistic enterprise in cheap publications. Already the paper enjoys the confidence and esteem which is begotten of the reverent homage that is the meed of all antiquated and time-honoured institutions. Our weather-beaten contemporary, bent under the weight of 115 summers, and mature in wisdom and ripe with experience, now encounters the public as a rejuvenated youth,—old in age, but young in vigour of mind and body. The journal has seen its heyday of youth and had its days of trials also ; but has survived them both under the able conduct and guidance of the veteran journalists, who presided over its destinies at different periods in its life. Adolphus Pope, who was honoured with the shrievalty of the city of Bombay, Mr. Fair of sturdy and independent mould, and deported for the outspokenness of his language, Dr. Wilson the proselytiser, John Connon of educational fame, Messrs. Maclean and Grattan Geary, the great civic fathers of their days, are names to conjure with. They have, all in their times, been great and independent writers, who criticized public events and current history in the light of their knowledge and the dictates of their consciences. They claimed no unsubstantial share with contemporaneous writers in shaping the moral and material welfare of the city and its people. Though they have been all gathered, ere now, to their fathers the editor, like the King who never dies, offers the services of his paper to his readers to-day, and promises to wield it for their weal and prosperity. We wish our contemporary success in its new undertaking and in the realization of the hopes and promises which it has held out to the people. An esteemed correspondent writes :—We offer our felicitations to those responsible for the production of the new journal—the *Bombay Gazette*, Limited—upon the happy transformation of the old paper into the new. The price has been reduced from Rs. 48 to Rs. 20 per annum, and the charge for a single copy from four annas to one anna. And yet the proprietors seem prepared to spend any amount of money upon the improvement of the external appearance of the paper and the expansion and development of its telegraphic and literary resources. Altogether, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge the external appearance and internal excellences of our contemporary are such as to justify its proprietors in feeling proud of their present achievement in Indian Journalism. It is a revolution on which they may fairly be congratulated, not only on their own accounts but also on behalf of the reading public.

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DURING the Electoral Campaign, when the irresponsible speeches of those who were destined to become His Majesty's Ministers were disturbing friendly Powers, and the world was wondering what would happen next, Sir Edward Grey made a memorable declaration in the City which had a reassuring effect both in Europe and Japan. Sir Edward is recognised as the chief anchor of Imperialist hope as to the diplomatic courses of the new Government. He supported the late Government throughout the South African War, and publicly endorsed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the *Entente Cordiale*. His speeches are characterised by their considered judgment rather than oratorical effect, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that he has, at this particular juncture, thought fit to deliver an emphatic pronouncement as to the foreign policy of the Government. It matters not what Mr. Dillon, or Mr. Keir Hardie, thought about it, or what their own private views may be. It is enough that the speech was listened to in silence broken only by occasional cheers of approbation, in which doubtless the Opposition heartily joined. The reply the Foreign Secretary gave regarding the State of Egypt and the general policy of the country concerning Foreign Affairs may be taken together. For the outbreak of fanaticism cannot be regarded as of purely indigenous origin. It arises from Turkish intrigue—there are those who would go further and say Turko-German intrigue,—such as led to the recent difficulty in the Sinaian Peninsula. It is common knowledge that Turkish and German agents have, for a long time, been stirring up anti-British feeling in Cairo. Muktar Pasha, the Turkish High Commissioner in Egypt, is openly our enemy, and the sooner his removal from the country is insisted upon the better for the prospects of the maintenance of peace. He and his German co-adjutor apparently attached too great importance to the utterances of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he asserted that the Liberal Government would be opposed to a policy of aggression and adventure, and would be animated by a desire to be on the best terms with all nationalities. They imagined that they might trifle at will with the British Government and need fear no consequences. Sir Edward Grey has informed them they may not do so so long as he is in charge of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

We welcome his declaration as regards the Alliance with Japan and the understanding with France, equally with his utterances on the subject of Egyptian unrest. And we heartily approve of his reply—brief as it appears to have been—to the defiant speech of the King of the Belgians regarding the Congo. True His Majesty, in reasserting his claim to govern in his own way, announced a series of Administrative Orders giving effect to the recommendations of the Reform Committee. At that time Sir Edward Grey intimated that it was impossible to make any further representations until there is some evidence of the efficiency or otherwise of the new laws. There seemed to be some hope in England that they would inaugurate a method of Government more in accordance with our own views of the obligations of Western civilisation. But the point to which Sir Edward Grey takes strongest exception is the challenge of the British right to interfere at all. Therefore he intimated that His Majesty's Government not only lacks faith in the efficiency of the projected reforms, but lays strong claim to considerations in the Congo Free State, and that it will, further, readily join hands with other Powers in pressing for such a change in the administration as will meet with general approval. Meantime, the British Government awaits the introduction of the promised reforms, and the outcome of their application as evidenced by an amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate people whom Belgium claims as subjects. Sir Edward is right in his conception of the significance of the proposed visit of the British fleet to Kronstad. To cancel arrangements, as a mark of our abhorrence of the massacre of the Jews at Bielostok, would be ridiculous, for neither the Central Government nor the Duma can safely be accused of countenancing the outbreak; nor can it said we are taking sides with one party or another. But there was wisdom in the advice Sir Edward gave concerning the Duma neither to interfere nor comment on it in Parliament. Russia is not yet ripe for constitutional government. The Duma is a great experiment and some years must elapse before it can either prove of much advisory value, or claim to take rank with the representative institutions of other European countries.

The arrangement concerning Abyssinia was also under reference by the Foreign Secretary. In this matter again German activity has to be taken into account. A German bank has recently renewed its offer—at the instance of Wilhelmstrasse—to purchase the interests of Messrs. Ochs Brothers in the Ethiopian Railway. As the *Morning Post* pointed out the other day, not only is British capital involved in the Ethiopian Railway, but British influence in Abyssinia is in danger of being seriously affected by these prolonged delays in arriving at the settlement of a question which it is obviously in the interests of all parties to have settled as quickly as possible. German interest in the opening up of a new country is natural and legitimate; but at a time when that interest is being so ardently displayed the continued inability of Great Britain, France, and Italy to meet the wishes of the Emperor Menelik is doubly injurious to the influence of those three Powers in Abyssinia. Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question a few days before his important speech was made, assured the House that Government is fully alive to the importance of ensuring equality in the treatment of the commerce of all countries on the Ethiopian Railway. And we are willing to accept the assurance. But we endorse the view of *La Depeche Coloniale* that the reopening of negotiations at a time when such striking evidence is being afforded of German activity in Abyssinia in other directions is not without significance. The conclusion of the agreement, which the British, French and Italian Governments have been for so long negotiating becomes the more pressing. Unfortunately, as our French contemporary asserts, there is widespread ignorance as to the intentions of the Powers; also as to what is being done in the matter at the Court of the Emperor Menelik. "The question suggests itself whether the truth is being concealed or whether negotiations are being allowed to drag on aimlessly. It is no doubt the case," concludes the writer, "that the French Government Commission appointed to inquire into the situation has been busily at work; but the development of events does not admit of further delay and it is time that a decision was reached." Sir Edward Grey's reference to the question and the general tone of his remarks may have the desired effect on Menelik, as well as serving to impress upon more or less friendly Powers the fact that wherever the present administration of Great Britain may be weak, it is not in the department of the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs that it is likely to fail.

YOUTH IN THE ENGINE ROOM. HAVING proved the success of one experiment, the Admiralty is determined to try another. The British Fleet for many years has been unique in that it has taken boys at an early age and put them through a careful training in all branches of seamenlike knowledge, instead of enlisting them in later years. The gain of this policy has been very great and it is reasonably thought that by applying the same principle, the engine-rooms will benefit equally. Up to now recruits for the mechanical staffs needed below the armoured deck have been obtained from workshops ashore and thus the Navy has obtained artificers with an acquaintance with the use of tools and with repair work generally, but with no familiarity with marine engines and no "sense of the sea" so that it has taken them some time to become accustomed to their new conditions. There are now two floating workshops at Portsmouth specially fitted out for the instruction of boys caught at a "malleable age." After the first initiation into the training, the tasks upon which these boys are engaged, under competent supervision, are all of a useful character and they are employed on work which would otherwise have to be done in the dockyards. All the work done in the shop is repair work of the ships of the Fleet so that from the commencement of his training the boy artificer is in actual touch with the machinery which he will meet at sea and which it will be his duty to keep in repair. At present engine-room artificers are called upon to do watch-keeping duties, and consequently they are not available for their legitimate work—repairs. In war time or times of stress a skilled workman who has been doing duty as watchkeeper, probably for a long period, would, immediately on arrival in harbour, be obliged to go on to refitting work, which would entail continuous and, possibly, all-night work. In a few days the physical strain would inevitably begin to tell. For this reason the Admiralty determined to evolve a plan by which the skilled engine-room artificers should be kept free from the trying duties of watch-keeping, so that when the chance came to effect repairs and adjustments the men would be fresh. This is a wrinkle which has been gained from the mercantile marine. Consequently, side by side with the education—practical and theoretical—of boy artificers, the future repairers of the ships of war at sea, men are being trained for watchkeeping duties. The reform goes even further than this. After much deliberation it has been decided that, amongst the thirty thousand stokers in the Fleet must be a fair percentage capable of taking watch duty and so relieving the engine room staff. For the training of these selected stokers the "Indus" has been organised at Devonport where the men will be put through a two-years' course which comprises a large amount of instruction in fitting work, mathematics and engineering subjects, with five months of practice in main engine driving in all its branches.

By the new arrangement it is claimed that boy artificers, being entered as boys and trained under close supervision, are better trained in the work they will have to do at sea than the present direct entry engine-room artificers; and their cost is small, owing to the fact that the output of work is very large, and is all repair work which would otherwise be thrown on to the dockyard vote. Another advantage is that stokers are now given a fair opportunity of rising to warrant rank, whilst the promotion of engine-room artificers has in no way been interfered with. That, from the "attraction" point of view, the changes are admirable cannot be disputed nor can it be doubted that by the present method of training the mechanics will start with a fuller knowledge of their general duties than has been possible up to the present. But on the other hand it must not be forgotten that the specialiist must be doomed to failure if his general grounding of knowledge be defective. No doubt the training at Portsmouth is as comprehensive as can be given under the circumstances, but the specially trained boy will lack that knowledge which work in ordinary "shops" gives. Fortunately an attempt is being made to make the knowledge general. Four hundred boys at a time will be put through this mechanical training, and as the course will last four years, about one hundred will pass annually into the Fleet, a sufficient number, probably, to meet all demands. The scheme is still comparatively in its infancy, but, under the initiative and supervision of Captain William R. Hall, the inspecting captain of mechanical training establishments, its details are being thought out, and gradually the new system of training may crystallise in a form which will bear the strain of time. It is hoped that after six months in one of the reserve vessels, and a technical examination, the full-fledged artificer will go to sea with a general knowledge of all repair work on boardship and as far as possible a special expert acquaintance with the duties of either one of four trades, fitter, boilermaker, engine-smith, or coppersmith.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA. It is found that since peace was concluded between Russia and Japan, Indian yarn and cloth, which used to be taken largely by Newchwang have been replaced by Japanese goods. In consequence of this in May last four Shanghai merchants made a tour with a view to ascertaining whether Japan was taking unfair advantage of her military position, and placing unfair restrictions in the way of other traders. The Mill-owners Association caused similar enquiries to be made. The result of both investigations, we are glad to find, goes to show that although doing the best for themselves, the Japanese put no obstacles in the way of the traders of other nationalities, but that fair play to the full can only be obtained after the military occupation by the troops of both countries has come to an end. In another column we reproduce the report of an interview with the Shanghai merchants by a representative of the *North China Herald*.

MR. SLY, Officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, left Simla on Friday morning for Pusa.

THE preliminary Jute forecasts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Bengal Province were published together on the 14th instant.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the withdrawal to the regimental head-quarters at Alipur of two of the four companies of Indian Infantry stationed at Buxa (Duars).

H. M. S. REDBREAST, under the command of Captain Lieut-Commander W. Hose, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, which port she left on the 1st July.

The Baudot system of telegraphy was tried between Madras and Bombay on Friday and most successful results were obtained. The average number of messages sent per hour was seventy.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will now proceed on leave Home, as any anxiety about the seasonal prospects has been removed by the heavy rains in the Provinces.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's mail steamer Caledonia were: the Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Brigadier General H. B. B. Watkis, Captain the Hon. W. A. Nugent, and Mr. G. H. Le-Maistre.

THE Port Officer at Tuticorin reports that a water logged punt, 48 feet 8 inches by 13 feet, which got adrift in Tuticorin harbour, has drifted seaward, and is probably in the track of vessels bound from Colombo to Paumben.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway intend shortly to run a motor-car for the purpose of delivering parcels in Lucknow and the district. The car is a 20 H.P. Thornycroft, and has been built in the workshops, the engines having been procured from Home.

MR. DUKE, Commissioner of Orissa, is proceeding on leave, and Mr. Levinge will act for him. Mr. Wheeler, now officiating as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, will then act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

MR. J. HUNTER, Manager of the Jallan Acob Estate in the Federated Malay States, had a narrow escape the other day, for his motor-bicycle burst when he was riding it. The explosion blew a hole in the road, but fortunately, owing to its downward tendency, the rider escaped uninjured.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce has decided to support the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the privilege of using metric weights for letters between England, France and Germany should be conceded by the Indian Post Office in favour of the postage charges between India and the aforementioned countries.

FURTHER enquiries respecting the accident to the oil-tank belonging to Messrs W. & A. Graham and Co. on Friday afternoon show that the loss was comparatively small. The tank contained about 3,800 tons of oil but, thanks to the measures adopted, the loss does not exceed more than Rs. 5,000. The accident occurred by the bursting of the six-and-a-half-inch pipe between the tank and the valve, which was caused by a slight subsidence of the tank.

THE profits from the Royal Naval and Military Tournament which was held at Olympia this year amount to over £8,000. Although this is not the largest sum earned by the show, it is a gratifying result of the move to Kensington from Islington, and every hope is entertained that the decrease in receipts is checked and that some big revenues for charity are in front of the tournament in its new home. Nearly £7,000 will be distributed to charities and the balance carried to the reserve. Major-General Sir F. W. Stopford is the new Chairman for 1907, and Earl Stanhope will be an Assistant Secretary, and they will carry on the useful work hitherto performed by Sir Laurence Oliphant and Lieutenant the Hon M. B. Parker.

KING SISOWATH, of Cambodia, arrived in Paris on June 19, and after being received at the station by M. Lanes, President Fallieres's Chief Secretary, was driven to the house in the Avenue Malakoff which has been set apart as his residence. He was greatly impressed, first by the speed of the train which brought him from Marseilles, and afterwards by his drive through the capital. "Surely, I am in the most magnificent city in the world," he said to his companions. In the afternoon he went to the Elysee to pay his respects to President Fallieres, and was given full military honours by a battalion of infantry drawn up in the courtyard. The King saluted the flag with great ceremony. His visit was subsequently returned by President Fallieres—an honour of which King Sisowath showed himself keenly appreciative. The royal *corps de ballet*, wherein the Parisian public appears to feel more interest than in His Majesty himself, is to sail from Marseilles.

SALISBURY PLAIN has been selected by the Army Council as the centre of training for the Cavalry arm; and the School of Instruction for Cavalry and Yeomanry, now temporarily located at Netheravon, is at once to be enlarged to meet the greater needs of the service. On August 1 next each cavalry regiment at home, South Africa, and Egypt, except the 14th Hussars, is to detail an officer to attend the Netheravon school. Any officer who is found on arrival at the cavalry school to be deficient in professional or educational knowledge will be sent back to his regiment. In this connection, the attention of officers commanding is to be drawn to the impending abolition of the appointment of Riding Master, and to the necessity of sending officers to the school who are likely to become efficient Instructors in Equitation, Horsemanship, etc., for duty in their own riding schools.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA, who is now thirty-eight, is destined to be ground landlord of the district from which he takes his title, for, of course, he is the son of Earl Cadogan. The Cadogans have been the owners of that valuable land for about two centuries. It came to the second Lord Cadogan with a bride, the daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent physician. But Chelsea was then a rustic spot, and not the town it is now, and the revenue from the manor was very small. Lord Chelsea, although not now in Parliament, has shown signs of becoming a successful politician. He represented Bury St. Edmunds for about eight years, and was Private Secretary to Mr. Balfour for some time. He is very fond of sport, hunts with the Essex packs, and has excellent opportunities of indulging a taste for shooting at Dulford. Lady Chelsea is a daughter of the late Lord Alington, and their son has the King and the Prince of Wales for his godfathers.

EGYPT AND THE EGYPTIANS.

Some Recent Impressions.

[BY THE REV. ROWLAND WORMELL.]

THE land of Egypt has always been an interesting though paradoxical land. Herodotus, like many a modern visitor, has recorded this impression. She is a land of great possibilities; but she is a land of extremes. She is possessed of possibilities of astounding successes or of crushing failures. A good Nile, a contented fellaheen, a healthful period and she speeds like a brig with every sail filled by the wind. A bad Nile, an attack of religious fanaticism or plague or cholera, and the brig is "in extremis," Exeunt even the rats. The truth seems to be she is Dame Fortune's particular child; and the problem of her future administration is how to be best prepared for any fits that such a fickle protector may indulge in from time to time. "Prevention is better than cure," and "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

It is obvious that the nursing of the Nile, the work of the sanitary department, and the missionary policy of the great Englishmen at Cairo, are the outcome of the realisation of the above truth; and all this because Egypt is a unique country, and the measures necessary for her safety must be peculiar to herself.

Where then lie the great points of interest in this small country? And why do the modern powers desire her with so great desire? She is interesting to the Biblical and archeological student, and to the modern political economist, because her life has so often influenced the actions and politics of both ancient and modern peoples. She has been a veritable gold mine to the excavator in the palmy days when "findings was keepings." However now the Egyptian government is equally interested and secures prizes for itself. Egypt was the table of civilization from which the Bedouin families, who under Moses became the Jewish people, waited for the crumbs to fall. The Patriarchs, upon whom the three great modern religions of the nearer East converge, sojourned within her borders. Joseph was one of the greatest statesmen in her whole history, and rose from the status of a Syrian slave to be "Governor of all the land." As the Biblical student locates the land of Goschen about Tel-el-Kebir, and the shallow "sea" over which the Israelites crossed hard by the Suez Canal; as he himself experiences the "plagues" which existed in early days; as, wandering among the ruins of fort Babylon and of Hierapolis near Cairo, he comes upon the "Crypt of the Holy Family" and the famous sycamore and spring of the "Garden of Balm, he gathers a crowd of thoughts which lend colour to both the Old and New Covenants.

Those who have read the works of Professor Flinders Petrie, or visited the Museum at Cairo, are aware that a tonic for their archeological appetite has been imbibed. As the reservoir of relics of past greatness, as the recorder in divers tongues of the story of Greek, Coptic, and Latin Christianity, as the olive Garden of Allah; Egypt draws thousands year by year to a closer study of her peculiarities.

And first among these, perhaps, is the Arab. The Copts, who directly represent the ancient Egyptians, as their alphabet shows, are a conquered race. They are the followers of a hybrid and low form of Christianity with an ignorant priesthood to minister to them. Hence their success is mostly individual, and the majority do not rise. Before the Coptic, as the Egyptian Church of Christ, can in any way fulfil her duty as a territorial division of the Catholic Church, she must receive a new priesthood. Probably there are not at present five scholars in the whole church. What must "The Eastern Church Association" think of such a state of things! But the Arab is a far more interesting study. He is a religious man. Regularly he kneels upon his mat and thanks Allah, who has not forsaken him as He has the Jews, nor permitted him to be led astray as He has the Christians. He honestly keeps Ramadan for 30 days lest he should miss the one day on which he is bound to fast. In many ways he still retains some of that fire which his Prophet kindled in his heart. He lacks initiative, but he is wonderfully patient and obedient; and, when touched in the right place will follow to the death. He is possessed of an oriental mind which is addicated to hero worship. Thus it is that, whether it be concerning Mohammed, or the Great One, El-Kebir, at Stamboul, or the Khedive at Cairo, or his immediate, master, El Quagar, at home, he is enthusiastic. And though he has many faults he is often distinctly conscious of what his manhood means. Keep hashish away from him and he is always sober, and generally very faithful. This latter virtue was in many cases pathetically shown at the time of the Massacre. But, of course, he is entirely lacking at present in any thing like appreciation of the English throne. The country is still Khedivial to him, and, inasmuch as religion and politics are interwoven threads, the Khalipha Abdul Hamid II is a living reality and a near presence to every Arab, and few there be who would not die for him. In fact it is not too much to say that therein lies the Sultan's real power. And of that he is full aware. Vide the demonstration of the combined fleets over the Macedonian question of financial control! The Sultan's threat of a Holy war set all the Moslem world from Morocco to India in a state of unrest, and actually resulted in a riot in Alexandria on Sunday, December 10th, though the immediate cause was a local quarrel.

How different in this respect is the general feeling in India! Here in India the pride of the Moslem, while he sees in the Sultan the highest representative and embodiment of his faith, is that his King-Emperor Edward VII is the greatest Moslem ruler in the world. Loyalty rises above caste and the loyalty of Indians to the British Flag is the just reward of that wise and liberal policy of religious freedom expressed in the famous declarations of Queen Victoria after the Mutiny. If ever Egypt becomes English let us hope that none will, by unwisdom or hyper-enthusiasm in certain directions, destroy the possibility of loyalty to the English throne. As it is fair to judge Englishmen by the best type of Englishmen, so it is fair to judge Arabs by the best type of Arabs; and among the best type of Arabs there are many who undoubtedly are learning to differentiate politics and religion, and to distinguish between King and Khalipha. There are many unselfish disinterested Egyptians of widely different extractions and faiths, who are convinced that a more definitely English administration would be the most happy thing which could come to Egypt. Perhaps the penny postage is a harbinger of such a state of things. Many of the Rajahs of India are proud of King Edward. Those among us who were fortunate enough to witness the homage lately offered to the Prince of Wales have received a life-long impression of this fact. Many great people in England itself find a passionate devotion to St. Peter's representative absolutely consistent with an equally passionate service to the British Sovereign. Why then should Abbas II find it impossible to concentrate his loyalty upon so time-honoured and gracious a throne, and at the same time be as devoted to Mohammed's representative as his religious duty requires? It should always be borne in mind that during Mohammed's earliest days his claim was a spiritual one and came to him from a spiritual source in desert solitude. The fulness of time has not yet come, but the mills of real progress generally grind slowly, and are dependent upon the stream of wise administration.

And has not England deserved that this term "wise administration" should be used of her occupation of Egypt? The Japanese press has remarked recently that of all English enterprise the work in Egypt is perhaps the most brilliant, and the most captious critic must acknowledge that the dwarfishness at Tokio does not consist in politic acumen, nor in the forceful expression of verity. The Japanese are prophets who "forth-tell" the naked Truth. While it must be admitted that the new-birth England has given to Egypt has over it a star of divinity, we must not forget that Egypt is a country where the motion of a few economic laws works wonders and brings exceptional results. The real glory lies in the wise application of few means, and the diplomacy which has rid Egypt of the course of Internationalism. Yes, the English administration has been brilliant, because economically sound; and because she has been faithful to the spirit of that policy with which she blindly entered upon the task of quelling Arabi's revolt. It should be remembered in this connection that the task would have been half as difficult if England had annexed Egypt straight out. To establish those principles which make for the stability of character and progress of a people has been the aim of the men who have assisted Egypt since '82. And many of the goodly company may justly quote Sir Christopher Wren's famous phrase:

"*Si Monumentum requiris Circumspice*"

Having grasped the right root principles they have never looked back in the discharge of their duty. They appreciated from the first the necessity of absolute religious freedom. In the truely Nelsonian spirit they grappled difficulties one by one, the most pressing needs always reciving first attention. They saw at once that the key to the wealth of Egypt was the irrigation of the land and the Government of the Nile. Govern the Nile and you govern Egypt. She must be baptised before she will give the fruits of the new life. But her source of life is as miraculous as the proverbial widow's cruse. The skill and experience of Indian engineers, derived chiefly from the lessons learned in Sind, which it will be remembered lies outside the monsoon zone and is dependent solely on the Indus, did much to bring immediate assistance to the suffering Egyptian treasury.

Finally the handling of the Missionary problem has been most difficult. Though from time to time the "Blue Books" have been the first to acknowledge the unselfish devotion often characterising workers in the missionary cause, they have as often struck warning notes against a too hurried and too patent policy. Those who have been in immediate touch with the Arabs know how inflammable are their feelings, and how fanatical they are in all things touching their Faith. If they are to be taught a Christian morality it must be by principles without dogma and that through the lives and upright dealings of those who profess them. An exclusively Christian Gospel is a red rag to those within the fold of "The Faithful." If missionary enterprise is to succeed it must have much of the medical and industrial character about it. Many who have studied Arab life have suggested that some attempt might with great profit be made by an exclusively woman's mission to women. The lives of many poor and down-trodden beasts of burden might thus be brightened; at least a proportion of the child-marriages might be averted; and womanhood might be made, as it is surely intended to bring a stronger and better life to the race, when women are mothers before the natural process of ossification is completed. In connexion with the missionary problem it should be remarked that observers, who have their hand on the pulse of the world east of Suez, believe that the spiritual force which is to raise the Moslems of the near East will come from India. There the Moslem is in some points more open-minded, and movements are not wanting upon the surface of the waters which tell of currents below, compare the present Educational movements in the Anjuman-i-Islam. A reformed system of Mohammedanism has already shaped itself into Babaism, a faith which is fast growing in importance, and which will have to be reckoned with by future generations of Moslems. The east is always full of surprises. Most deep influences are born there. I have dwelt thus on the missionary problem because it is quite different from that presented by Pagan countries, because it is a political question, and because few men write candidly about it.

The position of Egypt, midway between the East and West, always on the highway of national intercourse, with the Suez canal running through her territory, makes her particularly responsive to every current upon the needle of the world's life. Add to this her harvests of corn and onions and the finest cotton the world produces, and it becomes apparent why she is the desire of nations. There are two things certain. First that the work of England in Egypt justifies her in remaining there; second that the future welfare of the latter absolutely demands it.

Every individual, who understands in the least degree the position in which England found herself after the overthrow of Arabi and the bombardment of Alexandria, knows that to have left Egypt would have been an act of cowardice. It would have been to desert a patient at a time of critical illness, and to commit her into other hands manifestly less competent to diagnose and prescribe for her complaint. Thus England did right to remain. By so doing she has added to her diplomatic laurels, and given the peace of solvency and the assurance of accelerated progress to her protege.

But there is a new phase in events Egyptian. It is the manner in which the Germanic God-Father of Islam has interfered with the administration of Morocco. This furnishes a lesson to every Englishman who can think. M. Delcasse rightly says that Morocco is the natural extension of the French North African Empire. In the course of the expansion of German trade interest sprang up which Germans had not known before. When these interests had sufficiently developed, the further move of disregarding French prestige, and of setting at nought the Anglo-French agreement, was made.

Well, Germany is gaining ground in Egypt in a precisely similar way. The guide, philosopher, and friend of the Sultan; the subsidising fosterer of all indigenous literary power, particularly in the native daily press; the perfectly scrupulous and paramount adviser of the Sublime Porte; William II believes he has a mission. And there can be no doubt that the attempt of the King of the Belgians to advance his possessions from the South, the recent seizure of territory, by the Porte, in the East and the Tantah outrage on Major Pine-Coffin's Mounted Infantry almost under the shadow of the citadel of Cairo, are integral parts of a whole. New German lines are year by year binding the near East closer to Germany than ever before. And they do not forget to call at Alexandria and Port Said. She awaits the lion's share of the crumbs that are bound to fall from the rich but disorderly table of the Ottoman Empire. When our Liberal Government has sufficiently reduced our armaments, and muddied our foreign policy, and shaken the Union and the Empire; when German interests in Egypt are sufficiently large to be recognised by all the world, then William The Wily will repeat the Morocco move in Egypt. Those whose eyes have traced the mighty Teuton's crooked path through the fields of Eastern politics can neither feel affection for him, nor sympathy for the nation which tolerates him. And this is a fact: in the eighties and nineties the elements predominating the political atmosphere of North Africa were English and French. To-day they are English and German. In the near future, if we are contented to allow it, or unless the Pan Germanic hissing prove to be only the sound of her Imperial frying pan on the furnace of Socialism, they will be German and English.

VIN ORDINAIRE.

BY THE SAMPLER.

AN IMAGINARY DUOLOGUE.

[I shall not be even with the Under Secretary for the Colonies until he acts a part with me. . . Alas! even if he could spare the time from controlling the destinies of Empire, I am afraid he is a little too young to support me.—Miss Ellen Terry at the *Tribune* dinner, Mr. Winston Churchill presiding.]

MISS E. T.: Permit me frankly, sir, to say
Your compliments are charming;
Your rhetoric commands a sway
That well might prove alarming.
Nor dares my fancy hope for "quits,"
Though I'm not chicken-hearted,
Until our histrionic wits
Unite by being "parted."

MR. W. C.: Ah! mistress of the matchless voice
And also our devotion,
I vow my spirit doth rejoice
To seize upon your notion.
And to my talents, due regard
To bring this truth I'm willing:
To those I once as hero starr'd,
I now appear as "villing."

MISS E. T.: Oh, goodly sir, I must engage
Your fluency hath caught me,
But is your adolescent age
Sufficient to support me?
I have a grim foreboding lest
Above the shouts and clapping,
Some gall'ry boy might dare suggest
I had been out kidnapping.

MR. W. C.: Then, madam, give your fancy pause,
At least, in that direction,
I speak advisedly because
My past is your protection.
O'er my political career
Mine enemies make merry,
And vow the [illegible] that brings me here
Supports a great *mystery*!

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th May, amounted to Rs. 2,285 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 40. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th May, were Rs. 38,807 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,846.

LAW AND POLITICS.

COMMONS DISCUSS THE BODMIN PETITION.

Extraordinary Comment of the Premier.

COMPLEMENT OF THE YARMOUTH CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the House of Commons a debate took place on Mr. Justice Grantham's judgment in the Agar-Robartes case at Bodmin.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that Mr. Justice Grantham was an amiable, straight-forward gentleman, but saturated with party-spirit, and should not have tried the election petition case, but Government could take no action in the matter.

THE BODMIN JUDGMENT.

In view of the extraordinary statement by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the full finding of Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Lawrance's subsequent remarks are of peculiar interest. In summing up Mr. Justice Grantham did not at once apply himself to the case in hand, but read a long statement regarding charges brought against himself, after remarking that what had recently happened, owing to findings of his own had justified in a remarkable way the refusal of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to be a party to appointing judges of the High Court to try election petitions, on the ground that he would be made the subject of attack by bitter politicians. His voice repeatedly broken by emotion, Mr. Justice Grantham went on, "As everyone in this court and in this country knows, a notice of motion has been made in the House of Commons accusing me of partisanship in the Yarmouth petition. A majority of the members of the House have identified themselves with the motion. It is idle for me, therefore, in giving my judgment now to disguise from myself the fact, which makes a delivery of this judgment one of the most painful duties of my life, that a charge of the greatest gravity is hanging over my head which, if true, would have made me unfit to try this petition or to deliver this judgment, and would justify anyone and everyone adversely affected by it in saying that it is the judgment of an unjust judge. I have been unfairly treated by the Government which has allowed me to proceed with such an important trial before this charge had either been proved or withdrawn. As far as I know, the charge is absolutely without foundation. No evidence upon which it is based has been suggested that I am aware of, though the mother of lies has taken advantage of the opportunity which has been given her to fructify lavishly and spread her offspring all over the land. So I gather from the numerous letters and newspapers sent to me. Simultaneously with the making of this charge, I find that a gathering of Liberal agents on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation—2,000 delegates met from 400 constituencies—after they had appointed Lord Tweedmouth their president, adopted a resolution expressing dissatisfaction at a grave miscarriage of justice in connection with the petitions at Yarmouth and Maidstone, and urged the Government to amend the constitution of the election courts. I have no doubt, therefore, that the time foreshadowed by the late Alexander Cockburn has arrived, when bitter party politicians will abuse judges for not giving judgment in accordance with their political wishes. The Stuart Kings considered it was the duty of the judges to do their will. Lord Tweedmouth and members of the Liberal Federation in the House of Commons declare the same thing. Is it just to the judges of England that such charges should be made and no effort made to prove or disprove them at the earliest possible moment? The judges are powerless to defend themselves. At all times in the House of Commons, at whose special request they are discharging these most difficult duties, they have a right to expect protection if not defence. Their judicial lives and character are not their own. Let it not be thought I complain of the 300 who signed the petition to the Prime Minister. They might not have had a friendly motive to me, but I attribute no motive. What I insist on is that before they petitioned I had demanded of the Prime Minister that the questioner should be called upon to prove his charge. My answer was and is that the written judgments in the previous petitions were placed in the hands of the Government at the time they were delivered, and the Government could have said at once whether there was any foundation for that charge. The only answer I have had given to me is that it was not intended to allow the matter to be brought forward until my judgment had been given in the Bodmin case. Again, I assign no motive, but allow others to draw their own inference, when a few days ago I was officially informed that it was the intention of the Government to have another postponement for three weeks. I could stand it no longer, and felt obliged to find a safety valve in speech. If similar charges should be made in future against me, or any of my brothers, I trust different treatment may be meted out to us. Mr. Justice Grantham from this point proceeded to pass in review the circumstances of the Bodmin case, prefacing his conclusions by stating that he differed from his learned brother on one point—as to what were expenses for the purposes of an election, and as to when a contest actually began. He again cited, as at Yarmouth and Maidstone, his view as expressed in the earlier petitions as to the intention of Parliament in passing the Act 1885. He expressd his astonishment that so much should have been done, in a constituency where the candidate was well known, in the way of promoting Mr. Robartes's candidature. He held there was no difference beween a candidate and a prospective candidate, but there was a vast difference between a "campaign" and a "battle"; and if something happened, if Lord Rosebery came round and upset the coach, or there were an anti-Home Rule agitation, a candidate was not precluded from retiring. His lordship's general conclusions were that in regard to Mr. Robartes's own acts of treating it would be hard to treat him as an old electioneerer, but that Mr. Millman's acts of treating alone, and the treating at the Lanhydrock garden party, were sufficient to vitiate the election. There could be no doubt that the Lanhydrock party was corrupt treating, though Lord and Lady Clifden might have been guilty of treating without doing anything intentionally immoral or dishonest. "My judgment is clear," concluded Mr. Justice Grantham, that the seat cannot be held, and that Mr. Robartes must be unseated. The whole matter was in the hands of his agent (Mr. Millman), and in the eyes of the law he acted corruptly.

Mr. Justice Lawrance concurred. Dealing first with the grounds on which he took a different view from his learned brother as to when an election begins and the date at which expenses should come into the account, he remarked that the books in this case had not been satisfactorily kept, and he commented on the extremely dangerous course of sending out cards in 1904. Had Mr. Millman disappeared from the scene six months sooner then he did, this thing would never have happened, and he did not know what good angel finally sent Mr. Robartes to Mr. Pearce. As to Mr. Millman's treating, something had been said about his temperance principles, but when the spout of the beer-jug was directed by the handle of the teapot it became powerful indeed. The Liberal Social Council and the Primrose League could exist and do their work legally, and what was done at Lanhydrock, except at the time and under the circumstances, would have been perfectly legal; but the time of the election was approaching, and there was a man (Mr. Millman) concerned who knew he could make use of Lord Clifden as his banker. It did not make the garden party less corrupt if every person attending it was a pledged Liberal. He was sorry, his brother Grantham had made any allusion to the charges against him. Mr. Foote had told them they would, in a certain event, shock the consciences of both political parties. "Well," said Mr. Justice Lawrance, "I have my own conscience to consider, not that of political parties, and for any abuse that is lavished on me—if it is—I do not care. If the step I have taken does not commend itself to the political parties of this country it will commend itself to every honourable and honest man who is not blinded by political passion and political prejudices."

SAD SEQUEL TO THE TIBET MISSION.

Death of a Well-known Intelligence Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

News has reached India of the death at Jersey on the 27th of June of Major Ray, D. S. O., of the Intelligence Branch. He contracted dysentery at Khambajong, during the first stage of the Tibet Mission, but pluckily accompanied the force afterwards to Lhassa. His health was permanently injured and he had to be invalided home last year. Major Ray had acquired exceptional knowledge of China, Siam and Tibet, and his death is a great loss to the Intelligence Branch.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUR JAPANESE ALLIES.

Mutual Security Assured.

REMARKABLE ENERGY IN KOREA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Sir E. Grey, during the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, said that the Japanese Alliance was enjoying exceedingly good health. Japan was devoting her remarkable energy and public spirit to guiding Korea and the development of her own resources. The Alliance gives a sense of mutual security to each, without being a serious anxiety to anybody else, and Sir Edward said he trusted it might long remain so.

THE ABYSSINIAN AGREEMENT.

TO BE DRAFTED BY FRANCE AND ITALY.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey said that Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, had agreed to the draft of the Agreement concerning Abyssinia. The Agreement will not be signed until King Menelik had expressed his views on the same, nor will it be published until it becomes definite.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Government Rejects the Agitators' Appeals.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said that the Government regards the partition of Bengal as a settled fact, but would be glad in the future, as in the past, to take any steps to remove legitimate causes of complaint.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The Vote for the Russian Famine.

GENERAL TREPOFF ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Russian Duma has rejected the Ministry's demand for a vote of five millions sterling raisable by a loan, for the purpose of famine relief. It has, however, voted half a million sterling, declaring that the rest of the money required by the Ministry must be provided by decreasing the Budget expenditure.

General Trepoff, who has been interviewed regarding the internal condition of Russia, declared that, in his opinion, the Duma is at present being utilised as a revolutionary centre which cannot be allowed to continue.

He said that he favoured the appointment to the Ministry of selected members of the Duma and he feared only that this step would be risky, but the matter was urgent in order to pacify the country.

THE SINGAPORE DOCK.

Award for the Purchase.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The award of the Government for the Singapore Dock is 28,348,114 dollars. Government also pays compensation to the Directorate and the costs of arbitration.

FRENCH NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Big Programme Announced.

SUPREMACY IN SUBMARINES WANTED.

The French Minister of Marine announces the laying down of six Battleships at the end of the year and also the determination of the Government to keep the lead in building submarines.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Birmingham En Fete.

There are great celebrations at Birmingham in honour of Mr. Chamberlain's seventieth birthday.

RED CROSS CONVENTION.

England and Japan Dissent from the Revision.

A MATTER FOR THE HAGUE,

The revised Red Cross Convention was signed at Geneva yesterday.

The Conference adopted a Resolution to submit to the Hague Court all disputes regarding the application of the Convention arising in time of peace. Great Britain, Japan, and Korea are dissenting.

THE NATAL WAR.

Local Government Hopeful.

GENERAL RISING NOT LIKELY,

The Natal Government believe that the losses inflicted on the Natives have had a salutary effect and a general rising is now regarded as remote.

TRADE RETURNS.

Exports Creeping up.

The British imports for June are £47,892,709, showing an increase of £4,335,302. The exports for the same period amount to £30,639,187, being an increase of £4,653,790.

STEAMER STRIKES A MINE

Near the Mouth of the Yangtze.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the S. S. Mingpo, bound to Japan, has struck a mine 120 miles off the Yangtse Kiang and was damaged, but no lives were lost.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Colonel Sparkes of the Egyptian Army is dead.

The German General Merkel, who organised the Japanese Army, is dead.

[Colonel William Spattiswoode Sparkes was the son of the late Captain Sparkes. He entered the Army in 1881, became a Captain in 1888, Major in 1896, Lieutenant Colonel in 1898, and Colonel in 1900. He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, and besides gaining the medal he was decorated with the 3rd Class of the Medjidieh. Colonel Sparkes was forty-four on the 4th instant, so that he had a very successful career.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Bishop of Bombay's Views.

STRONG COMMENTS ON THE LIBERAL MEASURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided at the distribution of certificates in connection with the local examination of the University College of Music, London, and Mrs. Gibb, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibb, Commissioner of Central Division, kindly distributed the certificates. A stage was erected which was beautifully decorated for the occasion by the Hon'ble Mr. Giles and the Revd. C. M. M. Hatchell. The Bishop arrived shortly after six and was received at the entrance by the Hon'ble Mr. Giles and other members of the school.

Before the programme of music was perfored by the pupils whom the Bishop congratulated His Lordship in describing the special features of the "Cambridge Local" syllabus, said he rejoiced to see that "Religious Knowledge" was given the foremost place in it. Speaking in this connection he said "it was impossible to refrain from saying something about the crisis which was going on in England with regard to this very matter. The attitude of the Church of England to the Education Bill was greatly misunderstood and greatly misrepresented. He would not dwell on the wholesale confiscation of property, nor upon the violation of Trust Deeds, which were features of the present Bill, but upon the religious aspect of it which was a far more important matter. This was why the Church was fighting and was bound to fight. Up till now there could be little doubt that the competition side by side between the Church and other Voluntary schools on the one hand, and Board or Council schools on the other, had materially helped to keep up the standard of religious teaching in these latter schools. But what was proposed now? The definite doctrinal teaching which had been the foundation principle of the Voluntary schools was to be practically suppressed. With the exception of a particular class of schools, comparatively trifling in number, such teaching was no longer to form part of the school curriculum. It was to be put in the corner like a dunce in disgrace. It was only to be allowed on two days in the week and then it was not to be given in school hours nor by the regular teaching staff. And what was to be put in its place?. "Simple Bible Teaching" as it is called.

"No doubt is sounded excellent, but what did it mean when you came to look into it more closely? It meant the Bible with all the pith and marrow and backbone taken out of it; it meant the Bible minus doctrine, and that meant the Bible without the distinctive articles of the Christian Faith. Even so this teaching might be given by those who had no belief in the Bible at all. Nor was there any security that even this "irreducible minimum" of religious teaching would be maintained; that would depend on the religious conviction of those local Bodies who cantrolled the schools; constituted as many of them were at the present time, could any one doubt that they saw before them the commencement of the "down-grade" to a purely secular system of education? Indeed such a system was openly advocated by many supporters of the Bill now before the Country. But the Church contended that the British character and the British Empire had been developed by means of a national system of education of which the difinite teaching of the Christian creed was an integral and essential part. The Bible, so taught, was far more than a text book of ethics, it supplied the motives which lay at the root of all morality. The proposals now put forth were of the nature of an incalculably perilous experiment. The Church believed that at this crisis the most momentous issues were at stake, and so believing, was bound to strain every nerve to avert a National catastrophe of the gravest kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. Giles in proposing a vote of thanks to his Lordship and to Mrs. Gibb referred to the succees of the Cambridge Local Examination at St. Mary's School. The Revd. Mr. Hatchell seconded the vote.

The gathering then dispersed.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller inspects Relief Measures.

STARVATION AT BACKERGUNGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller left Shillong yesterday morning on his monsoon tour. He will first visit Comilla and Backergunge to enquire into the condition of the people and the sufficiency of measures that have been initiated for reliefs.

The Indian theatres at Calcutta are giving performances in aid of the sufferers from scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The *Bengalee* to-day publishes what it says is a reliable account from the Backergunge District of two persons having died of starvation; of another case where a son and daughter were severely wounded by their father, because he could not bear to see them suffering; and of peasants who have looted bazars in two different localities.

CORNERING RICE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

It is reported that in Eastern Bengal stocks of rice have been held back by traders pending the development of the rains. It is now expected that the markets will be better supplied. Rice is also being shipped from Burma to Chittagong.

EXTRAORDINARY APPEAL RESULT.

Five Death Sentences Quashed.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

Some time ago seven persons of the same family were tried for murder by the Sessions Judge at Chota Nagpur. Five were sentenced to death and two to transportation for life. All appealed to the High Court and the Criminal Appellate Bench has directed all the accused to be discharged.

"GO AS YOU PLEASE."

Interesting Match at Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

An interesting match was held in Darjeeling on Thursday, the 28th ultimo. About forty men of the West Riding Regiment started in the morning from their Parade Ground at Lebong, walking or running as they chose along the cart-road to Sonada and then back along the old Military Road. Private Beech of "C" Company came in first, followed a few yards behind by Private Bailey of "H" Company, having done 23 miles in 4 hours and 9 1/2 minutes.

THE REVISED POSTAL TARIFF

Operative Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The Revised International Postal Tariff, under which the limit of weight will be raised to twenty grammes as the unit of lowest charge, will come into force on the 1st September 1907. The weight in the case of letters posted in England for foreign countries will be one ounce against the present half ounce. India and other parts of the British Empire, says the *Pioneer*, will doubtless accept this very desirable change and modify the tariffs acordingly.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Only One Breach Left.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

Passengers were able to travel on the Kalka-Simla Railway on Friday with only a break of eight miles by road.

SWADESHI IN POWER.

High Native Officials in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The *Hindu Patriot* to-day, in an editorial paragraph, says: "It is an interesting fact that more than ever it is now all Swadeshi in the Calcutta Corporation, as in the Calcutta High Court. The Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Assessor, and one of the District Engineers are all Indians: the Solicitor also is an Indian. As these appointments have been due to Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the Corporation, the public thanks are due to him for his practical interest in the Indian community.

RELIEF RETURNS.

A General Reduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The corrected figures of the number of persons in reciept of relief show a total of 4,17,487, which is 61,226 less than the previous week. There has been decrease in all the Provinces and States, except Eastern Bengal and Assam, Ajmer and the Bombay Native States. The Principal numbers are 1,23,000 in the United Provinces, 88,465 in Bombay, 83,6000 in Central India, 52,005 in Rajputana and 41,191 in Ajmer. In Eastern Bengal the numbers have risen from 677, in the previous week, to 2,335 in the present week.

WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

Large Increase in Turnover.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

A Post Office Return shows that during the official year 1905-06 the post office gave out for delivery 734 millions of articles including letters, post-cards, newspaper packets and parcels, showing an increase of 8·12 per cent. compared with the year 1904-05. There was an increase in all classes of postal articles, the increase amounting to 17·60 per cent. registered book and pattern packets, 12·86 per cent unregistered letters and 10·24 per cent unregistered book and pattern packets.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7

In the *Gazette of India* it is notified that Mr. Boys is permitted to resign his appointment as Reporter to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. There has been a general idea that this post was abolished some time ago.

SAUGOR ISLAND AND THE MONSOON.

Better Working of the Wireless Telegraphic Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 7.

The latest reports from the Bay of Bengal show that with the advent of the monsoon the conditions of the wireless telegraphy station are disappearing and the installation is working much more smoothly and with fewer atmospheric disturbances.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Great Increase in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

As already mentioned the number of deaths from plague, for all India, for the week ending 30th June 1906 was 769, while for the week ending 24th June 1905 the deaths numbered 4,563, showing a great improvement this year as compared with the last. In both years, the greatest number of deaths during the week is reported from the Punjab, but while the number in 1906 in this Province was 302, in 1905 it was 3,663. On the other hand, Burma in 1905 had only 83 deaths or about two per cent. of the total, while in the present year Burma reports 225 deaths during the week or 29 per cent. of the total.

IMPROVING VICEREGAL LODGE.

The New Stables at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Lieut.-Colonel Adam, M.S.V., has left Simla on a visit to Dehra Dun and Calcutta. At Calcutta he will inspect the new Government House offices and stables which are in process of building on sites recently acquired from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Bish Nath Lal and the Spencer Hotel.

HOSPITAL AT SIMLA.

Modern Requirements to be Studied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 7.

It has been decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the hospital requirements of Simla and the best way of meeting them.

THE THEATRICAL SUIT.

Hearing Fixed for Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

As the injunction issued against Mr. Ellis on behalf of Mr. Bandmann was only an interim one it has been made returnable for Wednesday next.

MODERN ALCHEMY.

Substitute for a Philosopher's Stone.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A BANIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 7.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, presided over by Mr. Lucas and Mr. Crouch, was occupied yesterday, during the whole day, with hearing an appeal filed by a Zamindar, named Fazal Mahomed, who was convicted by Mr. Page, the Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, in April last, for cheating a Bania, named Thanwarmal, of Shadipalli, and sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Eardley Norton, the famous Barrister of Madras, conducted the appeal, the Crown being represented by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Aston.

The history of the case is as follows: Fazul Mahomed, the Zamindar, was charged by Thanwarmal, a resident of Shadipalli, with cheating. The complainant's account was that accused had dealings with him and had also leased him his land. Accused, some time back, informed the complainant that he had an alchemist fakir, residing with him who could make gold out of baser metal, and asked the complainant to buy the gold so that accused might benefit by his debt to the complainant being wiped off and the complainant would make a large profit by buying gold at a cheap rate, viz., Rs. 15 per tola. Two or three times the Bania was induced by experiments to believe in the efficiency of the alchemist's process, with the result that eventually the bania purchased 18·3/4 seers for Rs. 22,550, of which Rs. 10,000 went towards the discharge of the debt, Rs. 550 were remitted, and the remaining Rs. 12,000 paid in cash. On bringing the brick of gold to his house and having got it tested he discovered it to be brass.

Mr. Norton, whose address lasted four hours, characterized the punishment passed by the Sessions Judge on the accused as sensational. He said, if the complainant had been cheated, he must have been cheated by the fakir, whose presence had been admitted by the complainant, and who, according to the latter, had taken part in the alleged preparation of gold by pouring milk. Counsel contended that, assuming for the purpose of argument all that the prosecution witnesses said was absolutely true, his client must be acquitted as the prosecution had not proved that his client was aware that gold could not be produced out of Sind milk. Mr. Norton pointed out that the books produced by the complainant showed marks of fabrication and were thoroughly unreliable and inadmissible under the Evidence Act, unless rules other than those embodied in the general law of the Indian Evidence Act guided the Judicial Administration in Sind. The Sessions Judge, he argued, had, without reason or rhyme, disbelieved the witnesses for the defence, and had not a word to say against prosecution witnesses, who almost all were very closely related to each other.

Mr. Aston replied briefly, arguing that the accused took a prominent part in the manufacture of the alleged gold and must have been the person who cheated the avaricious bania, who no doubt thought he had found the shortest cut to immediate wealth and was persuaded by the accused to believe in the existence of that road.

Mr. Norton, in reply, addressed the court for half an hour, his arguments being very pithy and witty.

Judgment has been reserved.

THE MADRAS MAIL ACCIDENT.

Major Bonham-Carter's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADAS, JULY 7.

In the Kodur collision case at Cuddapah yesterday, the Magistrate framed the charge against the Assistant Station Master at Kodur under Section 101 of the Railway Act, for issuing a "line clear" order for Mail No. 14 without seeing the last van of the Mixed Train No. 4 arrive in the station, and for entrusting the keys of the points to the pointsman, instead of keeping them himself as the rules required him to have done.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and undertook to file a written statement in defence. At the request of the Pleader on behalf of the Chief Guard, Brindley, the Magistrate issued a commission to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Madras for the examination of Major Bonham-Carter, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, in regard to the depositions filed in this case of persons examined by him at the Joint Inquiry who happened to be witnesses in this case. A set of interrogatories was framed and forwarded to the District Magistrate with a request that the Commission might issue an order for the examination of Major Bonham-Carter to take place before he left for England next week.

The next hearing of the case will take place at Madanapalle on the 25th instant.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

Two Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

Complaints having been received against C. Wallace and Palavasam Pillay, the promoters of a banking concern, called "The Ladies' Industrial," that they had committed offences of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of various sums of money paid by subscribers to the concern, the Intelligence Department of the City Police are investigating. Wallace and Palavasam have been arrested and released on bail.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The first Ball of the Poona Season will take place at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 17th instant.

The Governor-General of Goa and party are expected to arrive at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 27th idem.

The Poona Gymkhana A. D. C. are going to put on "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" on the 27th and 28th of this month.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie are intending to give two or three small dances during the season. The first will probably take place on the 25th instant.

Invitations are issued to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Jacob Sassoon Hospital by Lord Lamington, on Monday, the 16th instant.

ON THE BHUTAN FRONTIER.

Buxa Cantonment to be Relinquished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Among the Cantonments which are to be given up is Buxa (Duars), usually held by a Wing of a Native Infantry Regiment. It is on the Bhutan Frontier, and under old conditions the presence of troops was necessary, for the Bhutanese were given to occasional raiding. But for many years past, however, the border has been undisturbed, and now relations with Bhutan are such that no military precautions are required.

The Bengal Government, when consulted on the subject, expressed the opinion that Buxa could safely be left to a detachment of Military Police. Orders have now been issued for the withdrawal of two of the four companies of infantry. The remainder will doubtless follow in the course of time. The station has long been an unpopular one and its abandonment as a cantonment will be generally approved.

GENERAL REVIEW AT POONA.

Inspection by Lord Lamington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

THIS morning all the troops in Poona and Kirkee were reviewed by his Excellency Lord Lamington on the General Parade ground. There was a fairly large gathering though the weather was very cloudy with a slight drizzle falling. The troops marched on to the ground shortly before eight o'clock and were formed up in two lines facing east. The first line, as usual, contained the two Infantry Brigades, the first under the command of Colonel Paterson, commanding the 93rd Highlanders, whose Brigade consisted of the last-named regiment, the 94th Russell's Infantry, and the 114th Mahrattas. The 2nd Infantry Brigade was under the command of Colonel Cahusac, of the 121st Pioneers, and consisted of that regiment and the 107th Pioneers. The second line consisted of the 33rd Cavalry, the Royal Field Artillery, and the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

General Richardson, who was accompanied by the Commandant of the Divisional Staff and Brigadier-General Bromfield and Colonel Houghton, rode on the ground at 8 o'clock and took the command with his own Staff, including Colonel Fitzgerald, Captain Dyson, Captain Baker, Lieutenant Aga Kasim Shah, A-D-C, and the Native A-D-C.

Ten minutes after, his Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, who was accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, Captain Meynell, A.-D.-C., Captain Gray, A.-D.-C., and the Native A. D. C. followed by most of the Body-guard, rode on to the ground from the north-east. The Artillery, who were formed up on the right of the line to the south of the Parade Ground, fired a salute of 17 guns. The bands of the various regiments were massed in rear of the first line. When the Artillery salute was finished, the Battery limbered up and retired to the second line, whereupon the troops, under Major-General Richardson, who was accompanied by his staff, gave His Excellency a General Salute. His Excellency then rode down the lines, afterwards returning to the Saluting base, when the whole division marched past in the following order:- the 33rd Cavalry in columns of squadrons, the Royal Field Artillery in columns of batteries at close intervals; then came the Mounted Infantry in columns of double sections, the 3rd Sappers and Miners in columns of companies, and the Infantry brigades in columns of double companies. When this was over, the mounted troops went by at the gallop and the trot; the whole Division next formed up in line, advanced in review order, and gave the General Salute.

His Excellency Lord Lamington then rode out, and, addressing General Richardson, remarked how pleased he was at witnessing the parade, and desired General Richardson to convey the same to the men and tell them he was greatly gratified at the general conduct of the whole garrison. His Excellency and staff then rode off.

THE GOVERNOR SATISFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

Major-General Richardson, Commanding Poona Division, has issued the following divisional order:—

The General Officer Commanding is desired by H. E. the Governor to convey to the officers and men of the Poona and Kirkee Garrison his appriciation of their smart turn out and general effeciency on parade and that it was a great pleasure to him to have an opportunity of reviewing them and to hear of the general good conduct and good health of the troops.

THE CHITPORE RIOT CASE.

Successful Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Four out of the eleven Mahomedans who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate at Alipore for rioting, etc., near the Chitpore Mosque on the occasion of the last Bakr Id Festival, were yesterday acquitted, on appeal, by the Sessions Judge.

THE MADRAS FOREST CODE.

Revision Committee Disperses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

The Committee which has been sitting for some time past at Ootacamund to revise the Madras Forest Code, has finished its labours and dispersed.

HINDERING TAX COLLECTORS.

A Barrister Punished.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A Barrister, S. M. Hussain, residing at Tollygunge, was to-day convicted by the Joint Magistrate at Alipore, and sentenced to confinement till the rising of the Court for resisting Municipal Officers in realization of arrears of taxes by warrants. Two of his servants who aided him were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

PRETTY WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 7.

A pretty wedding took place this evening at Holy Trinity Church, between Lieutenant A. W. Bartholomew, 25th Battery, R. F. A., a son of Mr. Woolaston Bartholomew, of Park House, Reading, and Miss May Ethel Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. W. W. Anderson, of Polmaily, Invernesshire. The bride, who looked handsome in a lovely gown of white Oriental satin, was attended by two charming little maidens as bridesmaids. She was given away by Colonel J. P. Grant, of the Royal Engineers. The Reverend F. T. Nuttall performing the ceremony, and there was present at the Church a large company of distinguished people, including the British Resident, the Hon'ble S. M. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, and General and Mrs. Eccles Nixon. After the wedding the happy couple were driven away in a carriage drawn by six Battery horses with officers as out-riders. A reception was held at the residence of Colonel Grant, the bride's uncle.

Mr. Bartholomew is well-known in local and other sporting circles being a great cricketer, a very skilful racquet and polo player, and a G. R. at many local and up-country races.

CADETS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

Six Candidates from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The first six boys from India, going home to the training ship *Southampton* on the Humber, to undergo three years' training for the Royal Navy, sail on the *City of Manchester* on Wednesday next. A commendatory service on their behalf conducted by the Rev. Graham of Kalimpong is to be held at St. Andrew's Church to-morrow evening, at which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has signified his intention of being present.

THE U. P. HIGH COURT.

More Favour for Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 8.

At a public meeting of the residents of Jalesar at the Town Hall on Saturday, it was resolved that Government be asked to locate the proposed amalgamated High Court for the United Provinces at Lucknow which is the most suitable and proper place.

Other telegrams will be found on page 6.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Baukers' Margins.

WORK IN THE CANADIAN MAKING-UP FACTORIES.

FOLLY OF BUYING CONSOLS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

IN his preface to the 1906-7 edition of that admirable hand-book "The London Banks and Kindred Companies and Firms," Mr. Thomas Skinner says that, from a banker's standpoint, the year 1905 was more favourable than its immediate predecessor. As the average standard ruling at the Bank of England was 3 per cent, compared with 3·29 per cent in 1904, the joint-stock institutions received less remunerative rates for the employment of money; but taking, on the one hand, the average deposit rate paid by the banks, and, on the other, the average returns from three months' bills and day-to-day loans, there was a margin of ·73 per cent, as against a difference of only ·57 per cent in 1904; while, as regards the discount market, the average rate for money (taking deposits and day-to-day loans) paid during 1905 left a profit on the employment of such funds in bills of ·71 per cent. as against ·96 per cent in 1904. The experience so far this year has been very exceptional, for throughout the first quarter funds were exceedingly scarce. Fears of a large Japanese demand for gold were allayed, only to be followed by a strong American demand, which caused the bank rate, which had been reduced from 4 to 3·1-2 per cent on April 5, to be raised again on May 3 to 4 per cent. The probability of a 5 per cent rate., as to which there was then some anxiety, has now gone, and it is considered that there is no present prospect of either a rise or a reduction. Down to the middle of May, the average bank rate was 3·9 per cent, against 2·75 in the same period last year; the mean quotation for three months' bills was 3·59, against 2·29 per cent., and the margin between the rate paid by the Joint Stock Banks for deposits and the returns on bills and day-to-day money was as much as 1·1 per cent, against ·76. Bank dividend prospects for 1906 are considered extremely good.

A correspondent who was recently shown over one of the largest of the Canadian making-up factories writes:—"The factory is in Montreal, and represents a capital of between £150,000 and £200,000. The system of giving out work to be done in the home, which prevails so widely in connection with English making-up establishments, does not exist in Canada at all. The whole of the work is done in the place. A large variety of goods were being made at the time of my visit, such as man's overalls, print and cloth shirts, collars and cuffs, and blouses. All of these, however, were of a cheap quality, solely for the Canadian Market. Full advantage is seemed to be taken of labour-saving machinery and modern methods. The cutting out, for instance, was done on long tables, on which pieces of cloth from thirty to forty yards long were stretched one on top of the other, and 174 folds of cloth were cut through at once by a hand knife electrically driven. The knife was pushed by the operator with one hand in and out at any angle or at any curve. Nearly all the plain cloth in use was of domestic make and of low quality. It is, however, only quite recently that many of these fabrics have been substituted for imported goods, and they would have to be imported to-day in many cases were it not for the tariff."

The same correspondent also had an opportunity of visiting the largest factory in Canada making women's underclothing. Here the bulk of the materials used were imported. It was a regret of the principal, for instance, that he had to use several million yards per annum of Swiss embroideries, not a yard of embroideries being, as yet, made in Canada. The factory is contemplating buying some embroidery machines, but the project will no doubt fail for want of labour, if for no other reason. It must be admitted that the Canadian manufacturer has many difficulties to contend with. He complains bitterly, amongst other things, that he has to make a great variety of articles in different styles and sizes. The population of Canada is at present too small to admit of specialisation, and specialisation means economical production. Perhaps the greatest handicap of all is the scarcity of suitable labour. No industry has, as yet, established a tradition. In this factory all new hands have to be taught from the beginning, and our correspondent was told that 200 machines were perpetually idle, which the management would be glad to have running if hands could be obtained. It is necessary to pay high wages in order to retain good workers, and it is no uncommon thing for a seamstress to make 10dols, or £2, per week.

Since this time last week the much-dreaded Irish Loan has come and gone. It has proved a blessing, not a bane, for its success has spread encouragement—it has been the one bright spot in the markets during the past few days. The Chancellor of the Exchequer tried no experiments, after all, in the way of receiving subscriptions through the post offices; but the Post Office and other Government departments applied for large blocks of it—according to all accounts, about half, or even more. This doubtless explains in great measure the apparent miracle performed by the Bank of England, for which that worthy institution has been so highly praised. The subscription lists for the loan were suddenly closed in advance of the date originally fixed, at twelve o'clock midday, and the Bank succeeded in getting all letters of allotment out on the same day. It was a most creditable performance, even if a large portion of the loan was, as believed, allotted in big blocks, making the work much less troublesome, of course, than if the allotments had been made in numerous small quantities. The cheapness of Irish Land Stock again calls attention to the advantage of selecting for investment British Government securities other than Consols. When Irish Land Stock, bearing 2 3/4 per cent. interest, can be obtained at almost the same price as Consols, which bear only 2 1/2 per cent. interest, it is ridiculous to indulge in the luxury of purchasing the premier security. The one stock with the credit of the British Government, and nothing less, behind it is as safe as the other, and in every way as desirable. There is only one consideration, and that is the consideration of free market. For very large amounts the market for Consols is doubtless freer than that for Irish Land Stock. But in the case of the ordinary investor, who is not likely to desire to sell, say, £20,000 worth at short notice, the market in Irish Land Stock is just as free as that in Consols. For banks, financiers, and the like, the consideration may have some weight, but the ordinary investor should not pay a ridiculously high price for abnormal freeness of market which he does not require.

The blow administered to the South African market by the announcement of the passing of their dividends by three companies of the important East Rand group is probably one of the severest in all the market's long period of suffering; it is so severe partly because it is administered when the market is so sick. Not that it indicates any turn for the worse in the position of the labour problem, which is at the root of all the trouble. The general feeling is that the outlook in that respect has considerably improved since Mr. Winston-Churchill actually went so far as to admit that it was impossible to resist the conclusion that there was no general desire on the part of the coolies employed on the Witwatersrand to leave their work and return to China. Nor is the decision, in the case of the Angelo and New Comet, to retain the profits for the half-year for expenditure on new plant a policy which need cause any apprehension among those interested. The force of the shock lies in the fact that a large section of those who retained an interest in Kaffirs have been touched in a most tender spot—their pockets. Holders of shares in the three companies to the aggregate nominal amount of a million and three-quarters, valued in the market even in its depressed condition at four and three-quarter millions sterling, on which six months ago half-yearly devidends to the amount of 201,562*l*. were declared, suddenly—case of the Angelo and Comet, at any rate—become aware that for the current half-year they will receive not a penny, and in face of this very potent factor all the hope inspired by the increasing output of the mines goes for little or [illegible] course previous announcements of the [illegible] down of partly developed mines owing to [illegible] of the labour uncertainty on the compan[illegible] of raising fresh capital have given evidence [illegible] the disability under which the industry is labour[illegible] but this latest announcement brings it home [illegible] so much greater force.

BOMBAY RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Object of the Railway Board's Tour.

THE S. M. R. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The primary object of the monsoon tour of the Railway Board is to inspect the Southern Mahratta Railway, whose contract with Government expires next year. The Members of the Board will enquire into the condition and up-keep of the line and its administration in order to be in a position to advise Government as to the future working.

As they pass through the different Provinces and over the various railway systems, they will take the opportunity of discussing pending cases with the Agents, Managers, and Consulting Engineers.

The tour will end at Poona, where the views of the Bombay Government will be ascertained on the important questions of the new lines in the Western Presidency and other subjects connected with Railway Administration.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir John French denies the Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London 6th July, says General Sir John French denies the report that he been selected to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India.

INDIAN FORESTRY.

Attention of the Secretary of State.

GREATER CARE TO BE TAKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of State an enquiry is being instituted regarding the deforestation of many tracts in India and the ultimate effect on the water supply. The result will probably be greater attention to the conservation of forests and more encouragement to planting operations both by the State and by private agency.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

At the meeting held yesterday at the Rooms of the British Indian Association, a Standing Congress Committee was formed and it resolved that a public meeting should be held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association on Tuesday next to form a Reception Committee of the 22nd Indian National Congress and its Office Bearers.

PAY ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

New Classification Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway has sanctioned the following classification of stations and salaries for the Indian Station Staff from the 1st inst. 'A" class Station Master Rs. 45 and above 1st Assistant Station Master Rs. 33 ; 2nd Assistant Rs. 30, 3rd Assistant Rs. 25.

"B" class the same salaries as "A" class.

"C" class Station Master Rs. 40. The rest on the same as in "B" class.

"D" class Station Master Rs. 35 ; 1st Assistant Rs. 30 ; 2nd Assistant Rs. 27 ; 3rd Assistant not mentioned because 3rd assistants are not needed.

EPIDEMICS IN MADRAS.

Extra Precautions against Cholera and Small-pox.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

In the order of the Madras Government on the Budget Estimate for the Corporation for 1906-07, just issued the allotment for cholera and small-pox charges has been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Suit Against *Capital* Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

At the High Court to-day the defamation suit brought by Mr. Fred. Gainsford, the Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation against Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Proprietor and Editor of the *Capital* was withdrawn with the consent of the defendant. The damages were laid at a lakh of rupees. No order was made as to costs.

TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT.

Appeal to Government.

STRONG REPRSENTATION FROM COWNPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Steps are being taken to improve the condition of the religious and charitable trust in the Cawnpore District. At a meeting of prominent native gentlemen, it has been decided that in view of the facts generally known in respect of local trusts and of facts disclosed to the meeting regarding the trust created by the late Lala Gaya Pershad, a committee should be formed to ensure their proper and legal management. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to place sufficient material before Government to induce it to interfere in the management of trust properties, many of which are at present being ruined by bad management.

REFORMING THE TRANSVAAL.

India Helps to Make a Civil Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Mr. Morris, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, will proceed to South Africa in September as his services are to be lent to the Transvaal to assist in organising a local civil service.

THE AMIR'S INDIAN TOUR.

Practically Certain for November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The visit of the Amir to India next autumn is generally regarded as certain, and in Native circles, in Peshawar and Lahore, the month of November is confidently named as the time for the visit. Habibullah has made no secret of his desire to make a tour in this country and our news from [illegible] says the *Pioneer*, is to the effect that his [illegible] are generally approved by his subjects. [illegible], however, still formally to consult the Chief Officers and Sirdars and to arrange for the conduct of affairs during his absence.

THE VALUE OF THE POWAI LAKE.

THERE was recently a discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation upon the problematical value of the Powai Lake as an addition to the water supply of Bombay, and the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report. It has been stated that "the water from the Powai Lake is pumped into the Vehar main." If this is so, the arrangement ought to be changed. It was done as an urgent temporary measure, brooking no delay, when Bombay was threatened with a water famine.

The proper method is to admit the inlet of the Powai pipe into the Vehar Lake by a tunnel in hard ground near the end of one of the dams at the furthest convenient distance from the Vehar outlet pipe. The reason is this: The water from the purest gathering ground is by no means clean when it first reaches a lake, because it is full of decayed leaves and grass and the earth brought to the surface by worms. That is plainly noticeable in the puddles of the gathering ground of the Charlotte Lake at Matheran, which are covered with a prismatic scum, just like that exhibited by a few drops of kerosine oil. This last, as is well known, is the product of vegetation which has lain for geologic ages in the bowels of the earth. But when the water has been exposed to the rays of the sun and become food for water-beetles and fishes, it purifies with reasonable rapidity, with this exception that the bottom of a lake should never be drawn off—that always remains foul, because the vegetable refuse in time sinks to the bottom. Therefore, only the water a few feet below the surface should be drawn off. This is carefully provided for in the outlet tower at Vehar and at Tansa. And I think a similar new outlet tower was, a few years ago, constructed at Tulsi.

Tansa, I believe, holds a four years' supply, and whenever the pipe is duplicated it will still hold a two years' supply, even if the water were drawn off to the full capacity of both pipes, which, however, is an unlikely contingency. Vehar used to hold a three years' supply, and supplemented as it now is by the Tansa supply, a greater quantity than one-half its pure capacity should never be drawn from it.

The one difficulty has hitherto been the Tulsi Lake, which supplies Malabar Hill, Chaupati, Girgaum, the new and old portions of the Fort, Colaba, and the Military Cantonment in Colaba. *That lake every year has been drawn off to the dregs*, because these districts contain the enlarging residential and business quarters of Bombay. Now, however, I believe the needful connection has been made by a new main, joining the Tulsi and Vehar Tansa mains, so that now a year's spare supply can always be kept at Tulsi, only the purified water drawn therefrom, and the deficiency made good from the Tansa Lake, which is always full and overflowing every year, even during deficient monsoons.

A wise Municipality will carefully husband its means and obtain the greatest possible benefit from its capital expenditure. The water in the Powai Lake gives a bad chemical analysis for the reasons I have above indicated, and because the lake is shallow and stagnant, never moved by circulation. Though its capacity is only one-third that of Tulsi, its gathering ground is at least equal to Tulsi, probably more. The lengthened pipe and tunnel which I suggest in the beginning of this letter would probably cost not more than half a lakh of rupees, while the duplication of the Tansa main is estimated at 50 to 60 lakhs.

My belief is that if the Powai water were treated in the manner I have above indicated, its potable purity would be at least equal to Vehar and greatly better than Tulsi has ever been. This being so, all that is needed is to pump the Powai water into Vehar, with which it will mix and purify. The pumps are the Worthington patent, supplied by the firm of that name, and are the best and most economical type known. They can only be used during the four monsoon months of the year, and therefore a first class engineer need only be engaged for that period. There are plenty of Marine Engineers available who would be glad to take the berth and get a change from their sea-life, with emoluments fifty per cent. higher than obtainable on board ship. During the remainder of the year the engines and boilers would be laid up, as now, in the charge of care-takers, at a nominal cost to the Municipality.

If this policy were pursued, the over-strain taken off Tulsi would be more than supplemented from Powai to the manifest improvement of the health of the town. None of the Tulsi water would be wasted, because its overflow always passes into Vehar. It has been stated that the Vehar main is already worked to its full capacity. That can hardly be, because it is also stated that the quantity of water in the Vehar Lake is unduly small, owing to the deficient rainfall of the past few years. This shows that the Vehar pipe is capable of drawing off a greater quantity of water than now enters the Lake, and is an argument for providing that the Lake should be refilled to its full capacity. It may be the opinion of the Municipal authorities that the Vehar pipe is now so old and weak as to be worn out, and that it is not fitted to bear the pressure of the Lake when full. If this is so, it is news to the general public and the Corporation. Such an argument should not be allowed to stand one moment in the way of an efficient water supply. It is seldom that we hear of bursts in the Vehar main? But if they are feared, let them come: there are always Vehar pipes in stock, and while defective pipes are being replaced, we have the Tansa and Tulsi pipes to fall back upon, so that there will be no stoppage in the water supply. The Tansa duct discharges into the Kurla Reservoir, the overflow from which was at one time discharged into the Vehar Lake, for the purpose of keeping it always full. If this arrangement has been discontinued, the Corporation should know "the reason why."

My belief is that the Powai Lake, when pumped into Vehar, would be a valuable addition to the water supply of Bombay. It would probably add a supply of eight gallons per head of the whole population. Vehar would always be full to overflowing, and there need be no niggardliness on the part of the WaterDepartment in giving us an ample water supply in the hot season—just when it is wanted. And then, the question of the duplication of the Tansa pipe need not be rushed, for a capital expenditure of fifty to sixty lakhs is no joke, and, with every year's delay, by the operations of the Sinking Fund, the finances of the Municipality will automatically improve.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Fusilier's Poll.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation, held yesterday to elect representatives to the Legislative Council, resulted in an *impasse*.

Six candidates were voted for. In the first three ballots three candidates withdrew, and in the subsequent four ballots three candidates, namely, Mr. N. Subramanyam, Dr. T. M. Nair, and Mr. H. M. Sivangnana Moodeliar were voted for: the first got 13 votes, the second 12, and the third 8. The last named declined to withdraw, and the meeting was adjourned to the 13th August.

HOME TELEGRAMS DELAYED

Two Out of Three Cables Faulty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Out of the three cables between Bombay and Suez one is completely interrupted and in another there is a fault near Bombay which cannot be repaired until the weather moderates. Traffic is being diverte in a great measure to the Teheran route.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Brevet-Major R. J. A. Terry, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is posted to the 4th Battalion of that Regiment and is ordered Home.

Major Colomb, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, has been selected for the appointment of 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Stoddard, King's (Liverpool) Regiment at Bombay, on the 6th July, from cholera.

Lieut.-Colonel Medley, 17th Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service.

Major-General Clements, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, is granted 60 days' privilege leave.

The Garrison of Bhuj is to be increased to two double Companies of Indian Infantry.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

The visit of Shanghai Merchants.

ON the 17th of last month, four Shanghai merchants, Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, H. de Gray, L. Midwood, and J. R. Patterson, left by the C. E. and M. S. Kwangping for Chinwangtao as a starting point for a brief tour of investigation in Manchuria. In an unofficial way they had determined, as far as possible in the time and circumstances at their disposal, to ascertain the causes of the present difficulty of carrying on trade with Manchuria, and to learn whether or not the Japanese are making unfair use of their military occupation to place restrictions in the way of the traders of other nations. The British Commercial Attache had already been sent to Newchwang on an official visit having the same object in view, but considerable doubt has been expressed as to the value of what he saw or was shown in an official way. The four representatives of Shanghai trade returned to Shanghai on Saturday, arriving from Hankow, which they had reached overland from Peking and in the course of an interview, which he courteously granted on Monday to a representative of this paper, Mr. Wrightson gave some of the impressions and conclusions at which he and his fellow-travellers had arrived.

The itinerary shows that the party travelled by rail from Chinwangtao to Yingkou (Newchwang), where they remained two days, thence proceeded by rail to Liaoyang and after a day's delay on to Mukden, where the stay was somewhat longer. From Mukden they travelled overland in carts a distance of forty miles to Hsinmintum and from this point the railway brought them back to Peking and Hankow.

Of Manchuria as a country Mr. Wrighton speaks most enthusiastically "A second Manitoba, or what I imagine Manitoba to be," he described it, a country therefore of vast commercial possibilities.

"And your enquiries?"

"We were everywhere received with the greatest courtesy by the Japanese civil and military officials, and every facility was afforded us in making our investigations. There was still some difficulty in the ordinary way of foreigners travelling in the interior and to Mukden, but we were fortified by passports from Tokio, which gained us every civility and assistance from the Administrator at Newchwang. We did not, however, confine our inquiries to Japanese officials but interviewed as many as we could of the leading native merchants."

"To what conclusions did you come?"

"After a most comprehensive inquiry it is most difficult, if not impossible, to offer any satisfactory evidence to substantiate the theory that the Japanese Government, through the instrumentality of either its military or civil authorities, is, at present, purposely interfering with or placing any obstacles in the path of other nations for the industrial exploitation of this important part of the Chinese Empire. The absence of demand from this large, fertile, and thickly-populated province, which is not only being felt in the cotton piece-goods trade but in other commodities, is directly and principally attributable to the disorganised condition, both financial and commercial, of this district, a vast area of which, it must be remembered, was practically laid waste by both armies in their recent struggle. That crops were destroyed and entire villages devastated cannot be questioned, and ocular demonstration of the havoc wrought during the war is still obtainable. The Chinese are, however, sustaining their reputation for rapid recuperation, the natives having returned to their usual villages or towns, and the work of rehabilitation is progressing as favourably and quickly as can be expected. Their homes are however, still in some cases, under reconstruction, and the crops, it must be noted, are still to be harvested. That a large sum of money has been expended during the past few years by both Russians and Japanese cannot be contradicted, but that a small percentage of this amount has as yet reached the merchant classes is also generally conceded. It is fair to presume that adventurers and coolie classes have been the principal beneficiaries. It must not be forgotten that the territory of which we are speaking was the seat of a big and disastrous war, and that less than eight months have elapsed since a Treaty of Peace was signed. If I mistake not, a similar condition of affairs existed subsequent to the hostilities in South Africa, when, it will be recalled, heavy losses were sustained by over-confident traders who over-purchased in anticipation of a demand, which materialised only after a long delay. The disruption of transportation facilities by the commandeering of both native junks and carts, for military purposes, and the partial destruction of the railway line from Port Arthur to Mukden are also important factors that must be recognised from a trade point of view. The recovery must necessarily be gradual, and while it is true trains are now running between the points named, it is not reasonable to suppose that these were available until quite recently for trade purposes. Patience must therefore be the watchword of those materially interested in this question, and it is my confident belie that a revival of trade on a much larger scale than has hitherto been witnessed will be the final result."

Another very important point on which Mr. Wrightson dwelt with special emphasis was that the stock of cotton piece-goods, to which the party devoted particular attention, was not found to be more than normal either at the distributing port of Newchwang or in the interior consuming centres. Very exhaustive enquiries on this point were made among the larger dealers and smaller shopkeepers throughout the country traversed as well as in Newchwang, Liaoyang, and Mukden.

"Your journey has removed a good many wrong impressions from your mind?"

"Unquestionably. The Japanese would be more than human if they did not make use of their advantages from being in military possession, and they still have 40,000 troops in Lower Manchuria. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to withdraw from their occupation in the eighteen months allowed by the Treaty of Peace, and that partly depends on Russia. While the Russians are in occupation of Northern Manchuria the Japaneese will certainly not withdraw completely from the South. Partly as a result of this the financinl system in Manchuria is very unsatisfactory and leaves much to be desired. The circulation of war notes by the Japanese Government to the extent of about Yen 200,000,000 while increasing the wealth of the province will naturally tend to divert trade to their own country, more especially while this issue continues at any discount from local currency. The Japanese are unquestionably taking advantage of their Military occupation and the tardiness of the Chinese Government to introduce. Their goods throughout Manchuria and will become more strongly entrenched the longer the province remains under their control. The Powers should therefore be urged, through the usual channels, to use their good offices in expediting the time when the Chinese will assume jurisdiction, and also in concluding arrangements whereby the important port of Dalny, through which the Japanese, in the absence of the Chinese Custom Stations, are now bringing in their goods, not only free of import duty but free of all likin charges to any point in the interior where transportation can be effected by rail, will be placed on a basis similar to the port of Tsingtao, viz:—open to the trade of all nations, and a Chinese Customs station established for the purpose of collecting the customary duties on the goods passing out of Dalny into Manchuria. The renewal or construction of the railway bridge over the Liao River in the neighbourhood of Hsinmintun, which now seriously interferes with the large junk traffic over this waterway is a matter requiring immediate attention, and seems to reasonable that it cannot be doubted the Japanese Government will promptly instruct the Military Administration to remedy the difficulty beyond further complaint."

After all the people best able to judge of the future trade prospects of Manchuria are the merchants at Newchwang, and these Mr. Wrightson and his party found to be practically unanimous in opinion that, in addition to the causes already named the trade of the port is seriously affected by the disorganisation of the usual railway transportation between Tiehling and Kuchengtze, the latter a very important distributing centre, now in the hands of the Russians. About 40 miles of the line have been torn up, but is now being relaid.

The Northern portion of the line is still in possession of the Russians who are said to be charging arbitrary rates with the purpose of forcing the trade of Kuchengtze through Vladivostok. Thus it is not only the Japanese who are taking advantage of the special circumstances of the time, and if Dalny needs careful watching with one eye, Vladivostok should occupy the Shanghai merchant's other eye.

As a parting word Mr. Wrightson said he had reliable information that since he and his friends left Newchwang a satisfactory adjustment had been made in connection with the failure of a native bank, a financial misadventure which had involved dol400,000. Also that approximately the equivalent of Tls. 1,000,000 has lately been remitted to Shanghai by local merchants or bankers. "These reports, if true," he remarked, "are significant and will necessary inspire confidence."—*C. Herald.*

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH,"

Public Worship is said to be on the decline. Yet Mr. Rockefeller, on his voyage across the Atlantic, found no signs of this.

According to the *Express*, large quantities of tinned food are being destroyed "or given to poultry." This, we suppose, is how bad eggs are made.

Robert Browning's question, "What's become of Waring?" was answered in no uncertain voice last week.

What is the matter with Bishop Potter of New York? He is making as much fuss as if we had accused him of being a Meat Potter.

Not a single Royal Commission was appointed last week.

BY THE WAY.

CAVALRY CAPTURE FLEET.

MANY surprising things have been done in the Naval Manœuvres, but no one has thought of capturing either fleet by the aid of cavalry. The conditions are against it, but history, to which nothing is new, shows that, given the right conditions, it can be done. When the French overran Holland in 1795, the Dutch fleet was anchored off Texel. It was winter time—that winter whose frosts had converted the waters into ice, and set armies marching where before boats had slowly glided. Lest the Dutch ships should escape, aided by a thaw, Pichegru determined to treat them as if they were stationary forts. He sent cavalry and light artillery to the attack. So audacious a plan had never been expected. The cavalry galloped across the ice, the artillery thundered after, and in a short time the French troops, longshoremen all, had made themselves masters of twelve fine ships of war and a baker's dozen of rich Indiamen.

LIFE AT EASE.

What becomes of the old gentlemen of leisure in holiday time is a problem of fascinating elusiveness. Sure enough (writes a correspondent of a home contemporary) they disappear from their wonted benches in the city squares, for in Whit-week I made a tour of exploration, and found the seats in the sunny places bare and desolate. But when the roar of the work-a-day city begins again, they, like the creatures of spring in "Adonais," creep out again and sun themselves in company. The pleasant contrast with the rushing street of workers gives their loafing a zest not to be found in Whit-week, when the centre of Manchester is like a city of the dead. The seats in the Churchyard, next afternoon, bore that accustomed load; old men dozing like salamanders in the strong sun, with here and there a tarring errand-boy deep in the hectic page of a shocker, or a nurse with her sleepy charges. My sitting down broke on the slumbers of one gentleman who cultivated an attitude of Balfourian ease, with which his pale and philosophical countenance was in keeping. "Oo's won?" he said drowsily, yet half awake. He regarded Whit-week, I learned a little later, as a week wasted in an interesting life. "No fun goin' on 'ere—nothin' worth comin' out to watch. Wy' only this morning I've seen a cab accident and a man taken to the lock-up. Wasn't worth it walkin' out of doors last week. Went to the Park one day, but there's only grass and trees. Slep, and read the paper at 'ome."

THE STEEP ASCENT.

Between journalism and public life in this country there was for long a wide gulf fixed. The German editors, therefore, will be surprised to find that the new Parliament contains quite a number of knights of the pen. They will see in the Secretary for India the only man in England who has quitted the editorial chair for a seat in the Cabinet; in Lord Milner, an ex-High Commissioner for South Africa who first won his spurs in journalism under Mr. Morley. They will see in Mr. Austin the only Poet Laureate who at the time of his appointment was a working journalist, and they will be interested in the recollection that the late Lord Salisbury, the "record Premier" of the Victorian era, was glad to find an opening for his talents in journalism in days when his political star had not yet begun to ascend the heavens, and when his patrimony was all too small for the requirements of himself and family.

GOOD JUDGES.

Mr. Justice Grantham, whose vigorous protest against the action of members of the House of Commons in regard to his dealings with the election petitions has stirred up the controversy anew, is one of the judges who knows Parliamentary life from the inside and election ways from personal experience. He was more fortunate than Mr. Justice Wills, whose association with politics ended upon the day which saw its birth. He was helping a friend to whose office came free and independent electors setting a price upon their suffrages. That settled Sir Alfred. Sir William Fry Channel, father of the present judge of the same name, had an experience almost as brief. He Sir issued an adress to the electors of Beverley, but, in the words of his biographer, "withdrew on finding how corrupt the burough was." His father had served as an officer under Nelson at Compenhagen; the son was not prepared to buy the right to serve his fellows, and politics knew him no more.

PAUPERS AND WATER.

One very curious item in the charges of extravagance brought against the Poplar Board of Guardians before the Local Government Inspector is that in the workhouse they use 75 gallons of water per head daily as compared with 31, the average for the whole of London. Some years ago the Government of the United States ordered inquiries to be made as to the consumption of water in all the chief centres of population throughout the world, and the results showed a very surprising diversity, not to be accounted for by climate or any other single cause. London returns showed an average of 29 gallons. That was about a quarter of a century ago, so that, with all the multiplication of its public and private baths and its growing teetotalism, London seems to have advanced as a whole only by about a couple of gallons a head. At the very bottom of the list were Lyons and Berlin, each with a consumption of 20 gallons.

AMERICA HEADS THE LIST.

Curiously enough, it strikes one at the present moment, Chicago was found to stand very near the other end of the scale, though not quite at the top. It used at that time 119 gallons of water a day per head of its population—rather more than four times the London consumption, and nearly six times as much as Berlin. New York, where all the large consumers were supplied by meter and charges were said to be extortionately high, and waste would therefore be likely to be small, took on an average 100 gallons, Detroit 105, Jersey City 99, Buffalo 87, Toronto 77, and Albany 80. The highest on the whole American continent was Washington, where the average inhabitant required no less than 155 gallons of water a day, more than five times the supply of London and close upon eight times the quantity used in Berlin and Lyons. Paris at that time used 28 gallons of water per head of its population. Hamburg took 33 and Leghorn 30.

VIOLATING THE POLE.

Walter Wellmann has resolved to find the North Pole, and he has left Paris to do it. The Pole has a real grievance. From time immemorial it has remained in its icy solitude, absolutely unspotted from the world. The only company it keeps, as far as one can judge, is a select circle of Polar bears, and, of course the Scotsman whom tradition declares to be seated upon its topmost inch. Very well, W. W. takes no notice of the pole's long-established privacy. It makes no differnce to him, being an American, that that the venerable institution has long told humanity to keep off the grass. What makes his impertinence all the more pronounced is that he is attempting to court the Pole in a very unfair way. First he will thrust at it with a dirigible balloon, and if what fails he will go straight for it with a nasty modern motor mounted on runners. It amounts to a violation of the ice maiden. Let us hope, in the name of historical decency, that she will not be at home when the ravisher calls.

IN HIS 104TH YEAR.

The columns of the *Times* recently contained the announcement of the death, at Longford, Tasmania, of "Captain Edward Dumaresq, late of the H. E. I. C. S., in his 104th year." This officer, whose life was so extraordinarily prolonged, was invalided out of the Bombay Army, a correspondent writes, in 1827, after less then nine years' service. His nomination as a cadet by Mr. J. B. Taylor, a Director of the East India Company, was dated December 15, 1818; on the 30th of the same month he was appointed a lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Regiment at the age of sixteen and a half. He was promoted captain in September, 1826, and on April 25, 1827, was retired on a Lord Clive's Fund pension, which he drew for 79 years, less only a few days. The certified cause of death of this invalid of 1827 on April, 23rd 1906, was "weakness due to old age."

READY MADE SUN-DIALS.

Now that there seems a fair prospect of daily sunshine, says an optimistic correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, hoping for a fulfillment of "Sunny June," it may interest holiday-makers to be reminded of the precise method by which one may use a watch as a compass. Place the watch perfectly level on the palm of the hand face upwards, and turn it until the hour-hand—the "little finger"—points to the sun, or rather to that point of the horizon over which the sun is. In case the sun is too bright to be looked at or for greater accuracy, one may hold a pin or a match upright on the edge of the watch over the point of the little finger, and twist the watch about until the shadow of the pin is in line with the little finger. It is important, of course, that the pin should be perfectly upright. The little finger is then pointing to the sun and the watch is a compass. The south will be half-way between the figure to which the little finger is pointing and the figure XII., counting *forward* to the figure XII. *before* mid-day and *backwards* to the figure XII. *after* midday. This last essential is often omitted in instructions for making a compass of a watch. Thus, at 6 a.m., the figure IX. indicate the south; at 6 p.m. the figure III.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LAY OF THE DESERTED.

O! gently born and delicately bred,
Oft do we think of you in that fair clime,
Whither, with wise precaution, ye have fled
Against the coming of that evil time,
Which we in dull Bombay
Must bear as best we may.

Here the warm rain pours down and wets us through—
Our sky is grey and louring 'neath our feet
The thick, lush mud is glutinous:—but you,
Far o'er the hills, know naught of muddy street
Nor cloudy melancholy,
And hardly need your brolly.

Daily we read of rout and masque and revel
Wherewith you ease the stern official round,
While *we* pursue the tame and cheerless level
Of boredom and of *ennui*—I'll be bound,
In midst of that gay fuss,
You never think of us!

Night succeeds night: No wished-for bright festivities
Comfort our hearts. Terpsichore is dead—
No chance for those whose natural proclivities
Tend toward "Social Doings." As I said,
We all of us are rueing
There ain't no Social Doing.

Meanwhile in search of *dolce far niente*
You fly;—which means that all your suite must hire
Four bungalows a year (when one is plenty),
A real expense for poor young Smith Esquire,
Whose monthly pay, all told,
Is fifty pounds in gold.

Smith has a wife, a young thing fond of gaiety;
She likes the change; so Smith is forced to pay:
Besides, it lifts him from the vulgar laity
Of nobodies and destines him one day
(At least he has this notion)
To speedier promotion.

◦ ◦ ◦

Such is our case, and yours, and Smith's—And now
A moment let us turn the searchlight mind
To where a myriad menials push the plough
Which tills your fields,—in other words, who grind
Unrecognised, unseen,
At office-work routine.

Observe, the busy clock-work stands not still:
Each day brings labour to the bending scribe;
Each day a thousand penmen ply the quill
Even though you are not here—poor, patient tribe!
They must be getting weary at
That lonely Secretariat.

Still do they toil, with accurate precision
Sorting and filing matters for your care,
Without that high official supervision
Which some might deem advisable—But there!
The weather's very bad
And so it can't be had!

Perchance those fresh complexions might turn yellow,
Those sparkling eyes grow liverish, if you stayed.
Why then, away, away! No prudent fellow
Would take *that* risk. Think of a land dismayed,
A people, whose affections
Depend on your complexions!

And yet—who knows?—We too detest this weather,
Yet do our work. We may not run away.
And sometimes too we almost wonder whether,
Supposing you perchance had *got* to stay,
In spite of our alarm,
'Twould do you any harm.

MONSOON.

RAMIE (RHEA). A PROMISING INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have already called your attention to the possibilities of Ramie (Rhea) cultivation. There is a vast opening for it in our colonies.

The Royal Horticultural Society, I am pleased to say, is advocating its exploitation. I have the pleasure to give you a copy of the letter:—

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
12th June 1906.

RAMIE.

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to see your varied collection of Ramie at our Show. It was extremely interesting, and shows that the plant and its manufacture have great possibilities in the future if carefully and scientifically conducted experiments are carried out. The Council had much pleasure in awarding you a Silver Medal.

Your faithfully,
W. WILKS.

The Royal Botanic Society are also recommending and advocating its extended cultivation. They also awarded a Silver Medal—and are publishing a report which I hope to send you later. One of our leading Agronomists writes:—

"If there is anything in it at all, it means that we have a new industry of no mean importance. It means not only that we may be able to grow and decorticate, but that later on, like the kindred industry of Jute on the banks of the Hoogly, we may come to see the degumming, bleaching and weaving of Rhea. Here we have an improvement of the right order, a new industry which bids fair to eclipse Indigo even in its palmy days. Strength, assuming Rhea to be 100, Hemp 36, Flax 25, Silk 13, Cotton 12, its filaments 2½ to 18, it resists atmospheric influences; air and water have little influence on it, no matter how long exposed: these are only a few of its merits. It is lustrous like silk, an ideal clothing material."

Anyone can grow it. I shall be pleased to send a pamphlet on cultivation to anyone applying. If anyone who has specimens growing will send me samples well dried before packing, I will gladly report on the prospects and quality of fibre. Not only is it an agricultural, but later a manufacturing industry for our Colonies. All who have land should experiment. It costs nothing to grow a trial patch but a small outlay for seed.

Yours &c.,
Staines, England. D. EDWARDS-RADCLYFFE

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PROTEST.

"I see by the newspapers," writes a French correspondent, "that some of the New York business men are making a determined stand against transparent blouses for work-girls, and with this movement I am in sincerest sympathy. I do not specially single out work-girls, but I appeal to girls of all classes and of all occupations. Why appear in the streets in a semi-covered condition? Why adopt blouses that permit of the lace and ribbons on the underclothing to be distinctly seen? The idea is not a nice one—from any point of view—and it is absurd to say that it is 'sensible' or 'suitable" because of the hot weather. On the contrary, transparent blouses are extremely unsuitable for summer were in the open air; they permit of the skin becoming sunburnt and forming unsightly patches. Girls do not stop to think when a question of fashion crops up, but I assure you I have actually seen a sort of tattoo pattern burnt on the skin from the use of a thin muslin blouse inserted with lace.

A SENSIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

"Added to this the transparent blouse is not a necessity! A well-fitting slip-bodice of thin washing silk will not be found too warm on the hottest day in summer, and in reality it will make the unlined blouse more becoming to the wearer! Girls may be slow to believe this, but I can assure them that the remark is based on practical observation: it rarely happens that a girl is possessed of a deadwhite skin, and if she is not possessed of this she may be certain that a transparent blouse will make her neck and shoulders—and especially her arms—look unbeautifully rosy! When worn over a thin slip of pure white washing silk the transparent blouse will look to its best advantage—and so will its wearer! For summer wear I do not advocate lined blouses: far better choose a pretty unlined garment of thin silk or muslin and lace, and then wear it over a properly-made slip bodice of thinnest washing silk. Every girl ought to make for herself at least six of these slip-bodices for use during the summer, and she should take as much care in the matter of cut and fit as if she were making an elaborate dress blouse. The slip may fasten, invisibly, at the back or in front according to taste, and it should pe provided with slightly puffed sleeves finishing off above the elbow. Over a slip of this kind an inexpensive blouse will look quite splendid."

EXHIBITION OF EMBROIDERY.

Most attractive is the exhibition sale of antiques now open at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's establishment in Wigmore-street, W. Embroideries, laces, brocades, old leather and furniture, bed-hangings, embroidered pictures and panels, ecclesiastical embroidery, knitted purses, veil caskets, etc., are to be seen in rare and costly profusion. Among the special features of the collection may be mentioned five panels of early sixteenth century Italian embroidery, marked at £2,100; each panel has six medallions, representing St. Theresa, worked in silk and gold thread stitchery. A fine Italian embroidered chasuble, a coat-of-arms embroidered in gold thread and bullion, a pair of lace and embroidered linen curtains, two Sicilian curtains, shaped, with seven borders in each, price £75 5s.; a cover of old brocade, silver tissue ground and edged gold lace: a Stuart embroidered picture, with the Sacrifice of Isaac, framed in bullion, as the centre panel; several valuable miniaturees, some wonderful samples of old bead work, a handsome inlaid Sheraton sideboard, and some real modern laces are also included in the exhibits.

L'ECOLE DES FIANCES.

["I should like to see started a nice little educational home for engaged couples."—*Bishop of Ripon.*]

My Celia, since betrothed we be,
And so to marriage fated,
For that estate of bliss should we
Be duly educated.
So each may gain (ordeal dread!)
Such knowledge of the other
As, when irrevocably wed,
Shall spare us lots of pother.

Thus, you will learn to humour all
My sundry fads and fancies,
And I, betimes, to keep in thrall
Your pet extravagances.
With diligence you soon shall know
My favorite draughts and dishes,
While I shall try (as *quid pro quo*)
To meet your sober wishes.

And you can study all my ways,
My comfort thus assuring,
To my hereditary traits
All prejudice abjuring;
And, humouring by word and deed
My spleen at contradiction,
Fit partner prove, whate'er my need,
In fortune or affliction.

And I—well, do my best,
As should a doughty lover,
To subject you to every test
Your weak points to discover.
So, as our lessons, *vis-a-vis*,
We learn with zeal unsparing,
O what a happy home are we
For our sweet selves preparing!

COTSFORD DICK.—in the *World.*

BOMBAY HUNT DINNER IN LONDON.

The members of the Bombay Hunt who happened to be at Home, writes a correspondent, assembled at the Cafe Royal, Regent Street, on the evening of the 13th June for the annual dinner, the fourth home gathering which the Hunt have had. Mr. R. L. Dunlop, the Master, was in the chair. The party included, in addition to a brilliant array of "Old Masters" a number of past and present members of the Hunt, and it gave an opportunity, that was cordially appreciated, of bringing together many Bombay residents of other days, and contemporaries of theirs who are still with us. An interesting feature of the dinner was the presence of Mr. James Graham, who was Master as far back as 1869. Another was a speech by a much more recent "Old Master," Mr. Lord, who, in an eloquent address, rich in oratorical embellishments, instituted a comparison, based on his experience in both countries, between hunting in India and in England, in most respects to the advantage of the latter. Then Mr. P. B. Savile, who from the beginning has organised these enjoyable gathering, had a good deal to say which made for the gaiety of the evening. A cable conveying the good wishes of members of the Hunt who were dining together in Bombay on the same evening, and a friendiy message "from the Jackals of Salsette to their brother Jackals in exile," were read out amidst sympathetic cheers.

BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old; causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

100,000 MOTHERS

Daily Tell Other Mothers

That Cuticura Soap is the best baby soap in the world for cleansing and purifying the skin, and that Cuticura Ointment is of priceless value for soothing and healing torturing, disfiguring eruptions, itchings, and chafings. A single application of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gives instant relief, and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

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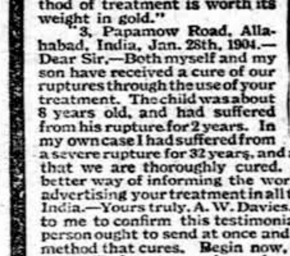

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE so-called slow loris (Nycticebus tardigradus), which has recently been placed in the insect house at the Zoo, is a curious example of a remarkable group of animals known as the Lemuridæ. The name Lemur (Latin Lemures, ghosts, or spectres) was given to typical members of the group by Linnæus from their nocturnal habits and ghost-like appearance. The lemurs are classed, somewhat doubtfully according to some authorities, with the Primates. The Germans express this doubt by calling them Halbaffen. They are all arboreal in their habits, seldom coming to the ground, and they feed on small birds, eggs, fruit, leaves, and buds. Many are nocturnal, sleeping all day with the head between the legs.

The specimen now in the gardens is of a silvery grey colour with a dorsal stripe of chestnut, and rings of the same colour round the eyes. The species to which it belongs has many varieties, or geographical races, found scattered over Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, Siam, and Cochin China. This particular variety represents the Chinese race. These are nocturnal animals which move about very slowly with the head close to the body, and they are found singly or in pairs. When angry they make a chattering noise, but at night when pleased they emit a tuneful whistle. Sailors in this country sometimes whistle for the wind, but Chinese sailors think that the whistle of this lemur denotes a coming breeze, and so they take the animal to sea with them.

The distribution of the lemuridæ is peculiar and suggestive. Having their headquarters in Madagascar, they range over the adjacent continent to Senegambia, and over the Oriental region to India and the Phillippines. This has led to the hypothesis of an Indo-African continent, for which the name Lemuria has been suggested. The various archipelagos, the Laccadive Islands, the Maldive Islands, the Seychelles, Rodriguez and others lying between Madagascar, lend further support to this view. The hypothesis is also strengthened by the fact that there is a striking similarity in the palæontology of certain rock systems of India and Africa.

It is interesting to note that Europe, which possesses no animals related to the lemur at the present day, was inhabited by Lemuroid creatures in Eocene and early Miocene times. Like the great majority of existing orders of Mammalia, the Lemuridæ make their first appearance in the Eocene.

Mr. Oswald H. Latter, of Charterhouse, has an interesting study on the question of cuckoo's eggs in "Biometrika." Are the eggs usually coloured like those in the nest where they are placed? And if so, what is the reason and explanation? It is concluded that in a large number of cases there is a certain agreement of colour and marking. As regards the explanation as to how this has come about Mr. Latter himself inclines to the view, first put forward, we believe, by Professor Newton, that the explanation is on the lines of natural selection. Thus, a cuckoo favouring a titlark's nest laid an egg marked like that of the foster-parent. The latter being deceived, this cuckoo succeded better in leaving offspring than those which laid eggs differing from the fosterparents. The offspring also laid eggs marked like the titlark's and placed them in titlarks' nests. Thus what may be called a race of titlark-cuckoos might be formed. In a smilar way races of wagtail-cuckoos, robin-cuckoos, &c., might be evolved.

There are, however, some serious difficulties in the way of accepting this hypothesis. In the first place the number of cases in which the resemblance is at all close does not amount to one-half of the total cases. The hedge-sparrow is a frequent foster-parent, and yet no blue cuckoo's egg has ever been found in this country. Nor has it been shown that a larger number of young cuckoos are reared from those eggs in which the resemblance is perfect than from those where there is no resemblance. Again, there is no evidence that birds take any particular notice of the colour and markings of the eggs on which they sit. Many cases, indeed, are known which seem to indicate that they are as a rule indifferent. Some have been quoted recently in this column.

And if the foster-parents did really carefully scrutinise their eggs not even the most perfectly imitative cuckoo's egg would deceive them: they would surely know each individual egg they had laid. The resemblance, be it noted, is never sufficient to deceive the ornithologist. The inference, indeed, seems irresistable that birds are either easily deceived in the matter of eggs or else do not mind the imposition of the alien egg.

The very unusual case of three cuckoo's eggs in one nest is recorded by A. C. Elwes in "Country Life." The foster-parent is a hedge-sparrow, with four eggs of its own, and the nest is situated at the top of a seedling elm in the hedgebank, about eight feet from the ground. It occurs near Plym Bridge in Devonshire. Should the three cuckoo's eggs be hatched a fine display of cuckoo wrestling should result. Dr. Jenner described long ago the battle royal which takes place when two young cuckoos are hatched in one nest. It does not appear to be known whether in such cases the eggs are all laid by one cuckoo or not.

The proposal to celebrate the jubilee of the discovery of the first aniline dye, "Mauve," by a banquet to Dr. William H. Perkin, calls attention to an interesting industry. Fifty years ago Dr. Perkin, now Professor of Organic Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, made the discovery which was the beginning of the great coal tar colour industry. Aniline, from which the various aniline colours—mauve, magenta, blues, greens, brown, and black—are obtained, is itself a colourless oily liquid occurring in small quantities in coal tar. It was first prepared by distilling together caustic potash and indigo (Indigofera Anil), and hence called Aniline.

The chief course, however, of the aniline of commerce is benzene, which occurs in considerable quantities in the more volatile part of coal tar. The benzene is first converted into nitrobenzene by treatment with nitric acid, and this is afterwards reduced with iron and acetic acid. By acting on the colourless liquid aniline with various chemical reagents, the many beautiful and varied aniline dyes of commerce are obtained.

The sparrow seems to be developing unexpected traits of usefulness in its general character for destructiveness. It is showing a taste for caterpillars, which only requires cultivation to make it a distinctly useful bird. Unfortunately, this praiseworthy effort on the part of the sparrow involves the defeat of the laudable attempt of the London County Council to introduce butterflies in their parks. A breeding establishment was erected, and beds of nettles planted for the Red Admiral, Peacock Butterfly, and Small Tortoiseshell, which feed on this plant. The caterpillars were exterminated, however, and the sparrows are blamed. Curiously enough, these particular caterpillars are notable for their sharp bristles and nasty taste, and are thought to be avoided by birds on this account. Doubtless, the gardener would prefer the sparrow to eat the caterpillars of the Cabbage White, and those of the saw-fly which infest his gooseberry bushes. But the sparrow has made a beginning, and perhaps it will take to these later.

The widest publicity should certainly be given to the efforts of the Association for Supplying Spectacles to Children in Elementary Schools in London. In the first place, it justifies itself, to the sociologist, who believes in the superiority of voluntary, individual, and spontaneous charity as compared with the so-called charity which is defrayed out of the rates. In the second place, it commends itself to the physician, who has some acquaintance with the consequences of defective sight. The kind of defect that glasses can remedy is of course not a vital defect in any sense whatever. It is purely an optical defect, dependent, we may say, in general terms, upon the mere shape of the eyeball. If, however, the shape be such that in order to focus near objects the owner of the eyeball finds it excessively necessary to use the muscles of accommodation, whose action alters the shape of the crystalline lens, marked injury to the general health may ensue, as is recognised by the promoters of this association. An exceedingly common optical defect, also, consists in a disparity between the degree of curvature of the transparent front part of the eye according as it is looked at horizontally or vertically. This disparity is known as astigmatism, and in its commonest form is capable of some degree of correction by the forcible pressure of the eyelids upon the eyeball. Many readers must have noticed how, in gazing at the moon, a violent frown assists the process of focussing. But if one is to frown continuously for hours at a time similar consequences may ensue to those which follow too continuous, or too violent accommodation.

This subject of "eye-strain," as it is called, has been much to the fore of late years, and, in America especially, has been exploited with great success by various types of not wholly disinterested persons. Enthusiasts have even written books in order to prove that various distinguished persons of last century, such as Carlyle, Darwin, and Spencer, all of whom suffered from nervous dysplpsia, were victims of eye-strain, and could have been transformed into robust optimists by the use of glasses of suitable curvature. This sort of wild application of the doctrine, however, need not be taken seriously, and in the case of Spencer, for instance, has been refuted by the observation that the process of being read to caused exactly the same symptoms as that of reading. Extravagances apart, however, eye-strain is unquestionably a reality, and one which, in many persons, may be, dire. Its importance, doubtless, increases with increasing civilisation, for the human eye is naturally focussed upon infinity—a physiological truth which my be recommended to the symbolist—whereas a fair criterion of civilisation might perhaps be found in the increasing degree in which men, and children too, use their eyes at short distances—such use as distinguished from the other, entailing in greater or less degree the muscular effort of accommodation,

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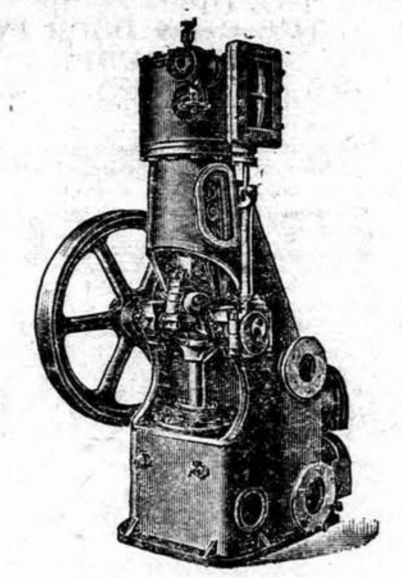

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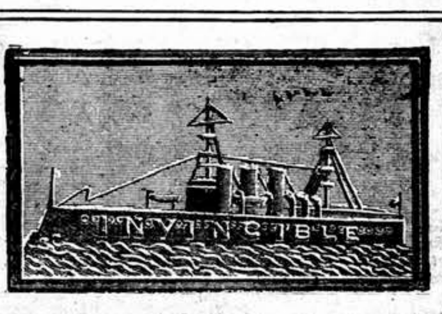

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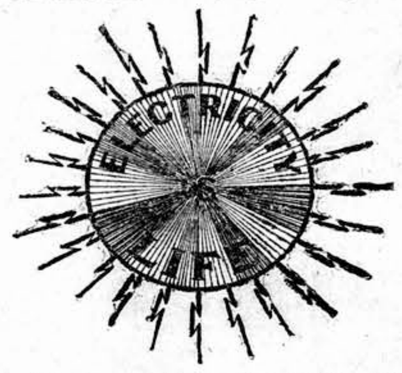

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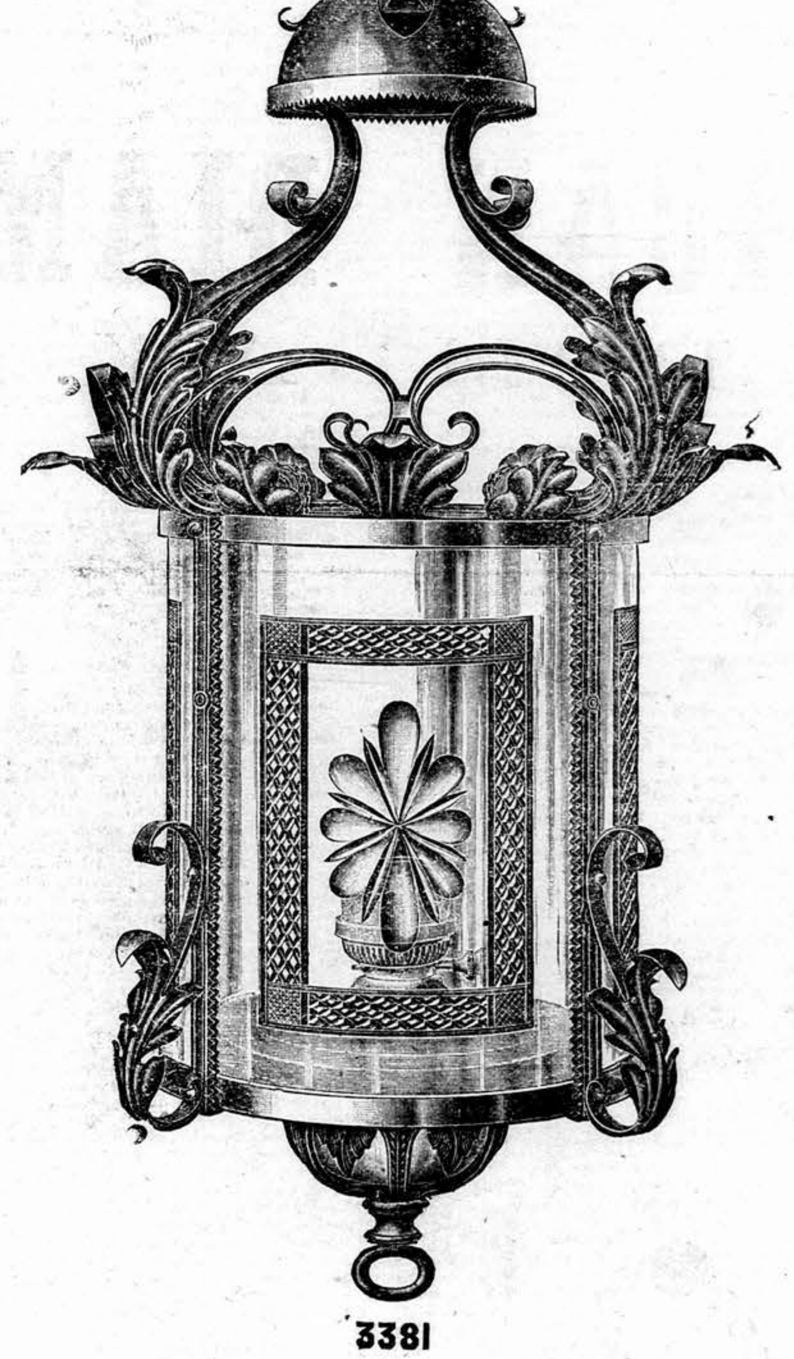

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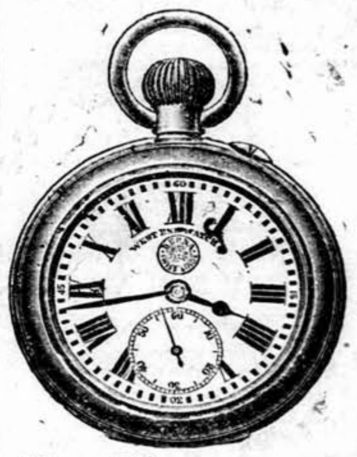

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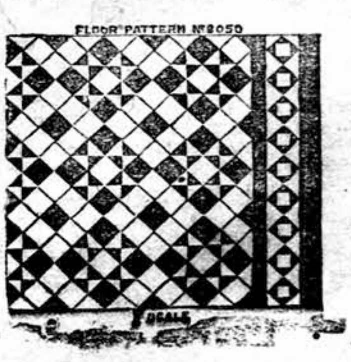

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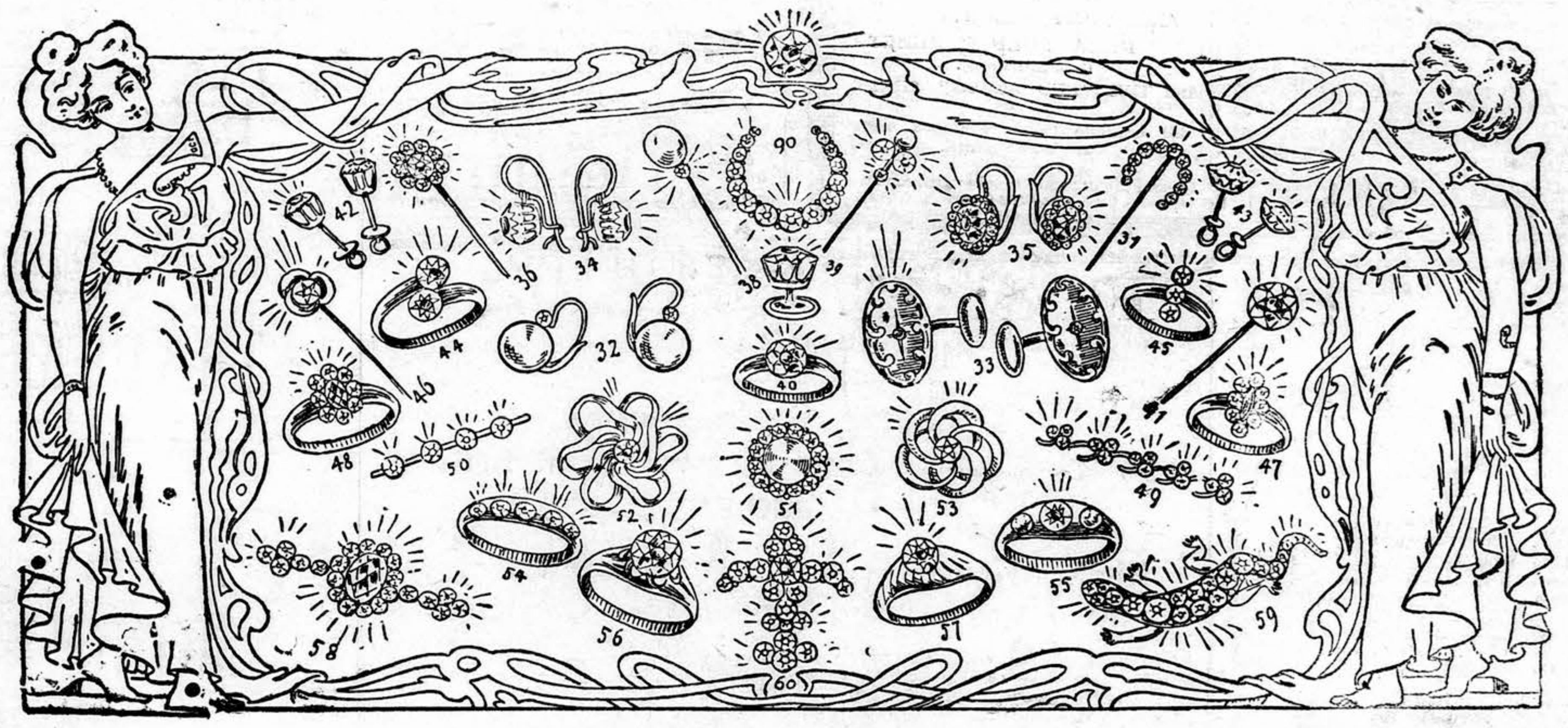

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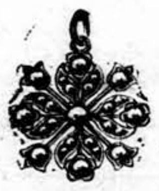
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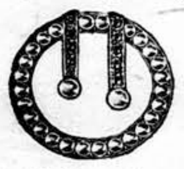
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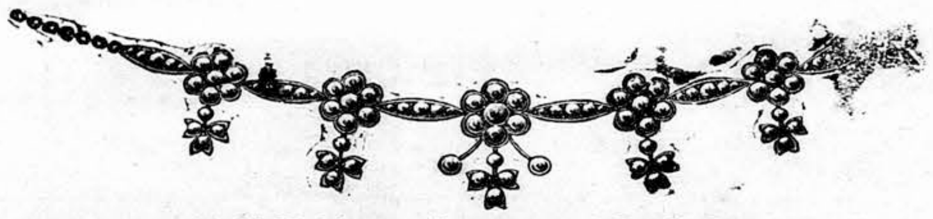
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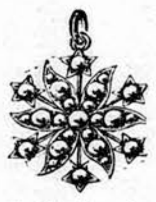
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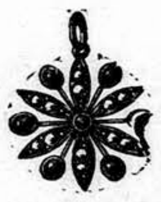
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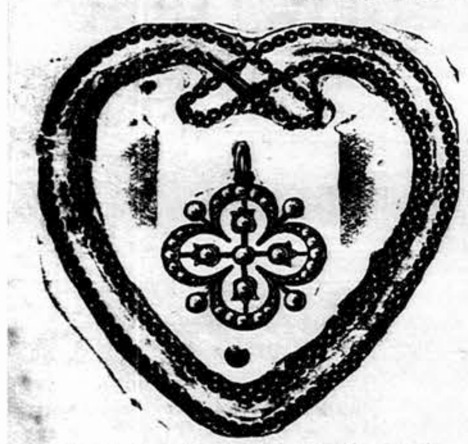
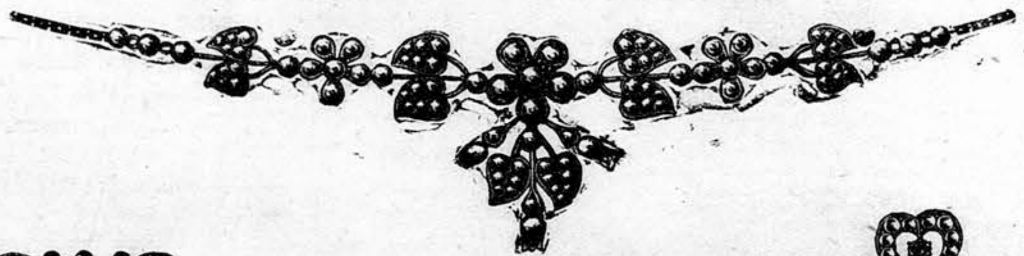
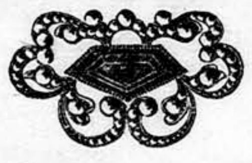
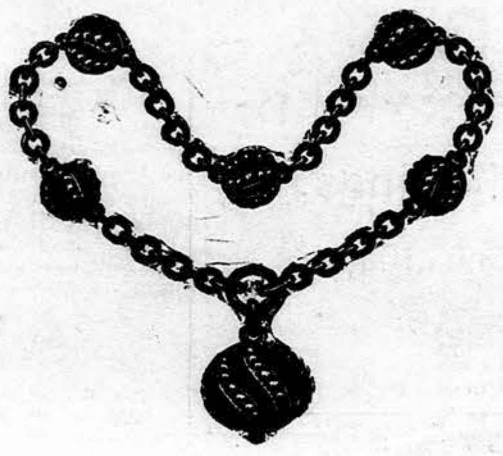
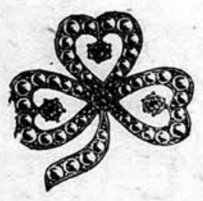
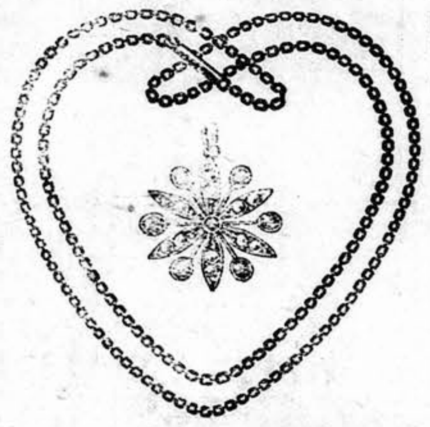

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

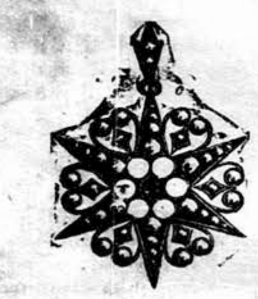

Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

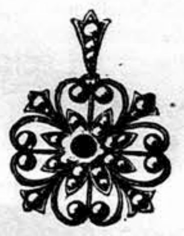

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.

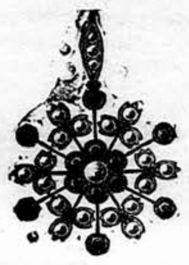

Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

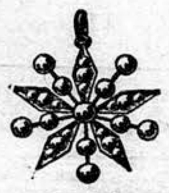

Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.

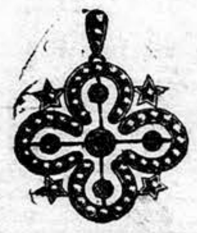

Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

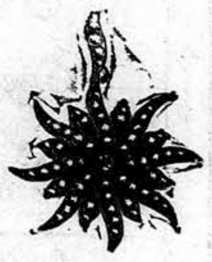

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

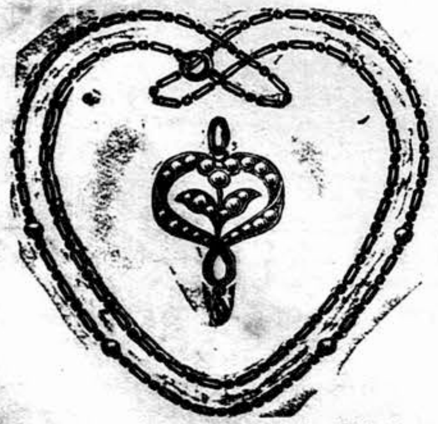

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.

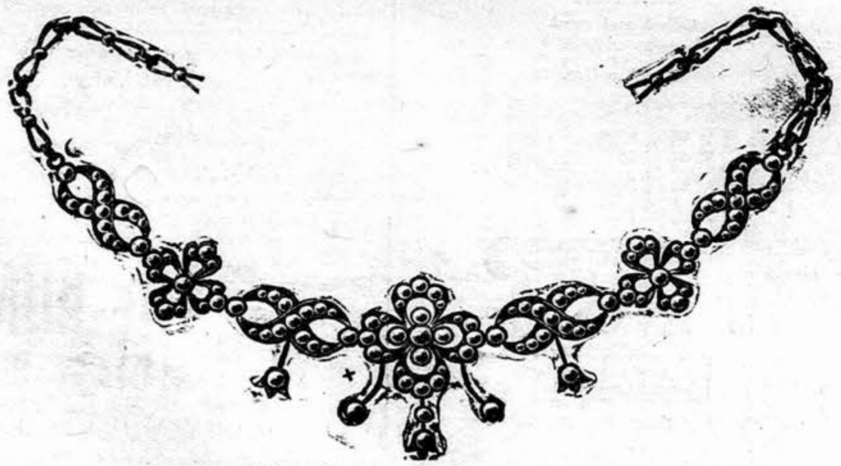

Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

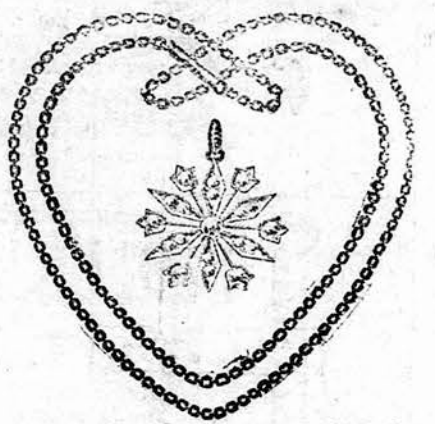

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.


Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.


Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.


Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.


Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.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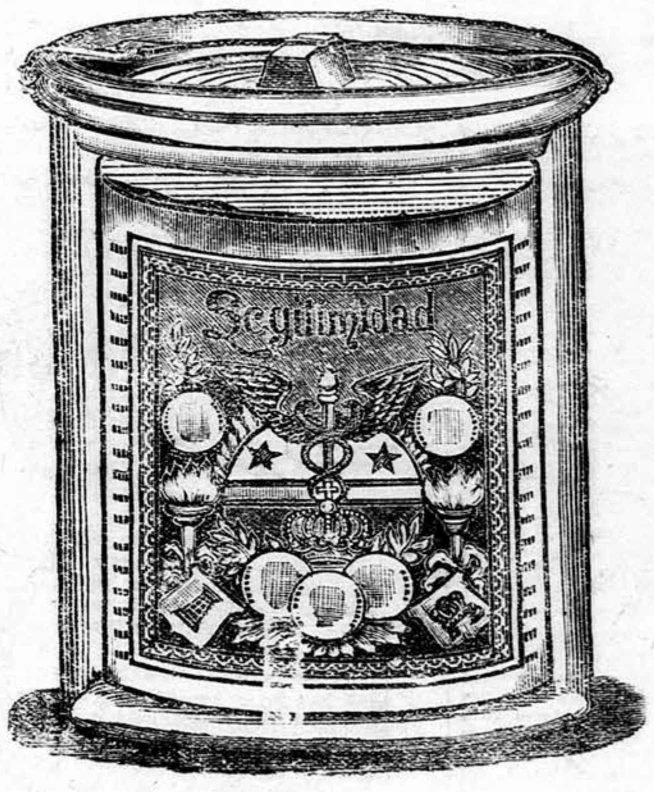

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